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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-007

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Aidid Continues 'To Hold Up' Peace Accord

AB1101190593 Paris AFP in English 1826 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jan 11 (AFP) - General Mohamed Aidid, the leader of the most powerful of Somalia's warring factions, continued Monday [11 January] to hold up a peace accord by setting specific terms for the planned national conference.

Delegates to the ceasefire talks here said Aidid was playing the spoiler by insisting that only factions which helped overthrow the Somali dictator Siad Barre in 1991 should be admitted to the national reconciliation conference due to start here on March 15.

Aidid was also demanding that the conference be chaired by several persons, including his rival, interim Somali President Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the northern warlord General Mohamed Abchir Mussa, and several Aidid allies such as Colonel Omar Jays.

The talks among 14 Somali factions agreed Sunday on a ceasefire that would be monitored by the 30,000-strong United Nations force in Somalia, and would entail the surrender of heavy weapons and the confinement of armed militiamen to U.N.-patrolled camps.

But as Aidid refused to sign the truce package, talks continued Monday with President Ali Mahdi rejecting the general's conditions in favor of a wide, all-embracing attendance at the March conference.

"Aidid is playing the bargaining game for all its worth," said a delegate from a faction opposed to the general's, who requested anonymity.

Observers said they thought the general—who is under military pressure from the Operation Restore Hope forces in Somalia, and under diplomatic pressure from the Ethiopian government mediators here—was manoeuvring as best he could to gain an advantage for the conference that will determine Somalia's constitutional future.

Accordingly, a recent attack by Aidid forces at Galkayo, and a threat to break any truce by the Aidid-aligned Murosade clan, are seen as the general's attempting to force concessions from the others.

OAU Chief Offers To Meet Savimbi 'Anywhere in Africa'

MB1201091793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0430 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Organization of African Unity [OAU] Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim says he is prepared to meet UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi anywhere in Africa in an effort to end the civil war in Angola.

Ex-President of Zimbabwe To Lead OAU Liberia Team

MB0201152393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1456 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Text] Harare Jan 2 SAPA—Former Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana has been appointed the Organisation of African Unity's "eminent person for Liberia" as part of efforts by the continental body to bring peace to the war-torn west African state.

Prof Banana, who has accepted the appointment, was chosen by OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim after consultations with President Robert Mugabe. Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarira told the national news agency ZIANA on Saturday [2 January].

Mr. Shamuyarira said in an interview that Zimbabwe was honoured that Prof Banana had been selected "to perform this very important task".

His appointment comes in the wake of a meeting of the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) monitoring committee held in Abuja, Nigeria, in November last year.

Cameroon**Biya, PRC's Qian Discuss Bilateral Relations***AB1101213193 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 11 Jan 93*

[Text] The president of the Republic will pay an official visit to the PRC this year. The date of that visit will be set through diplomatic channels. This is the outcome of the audience granted by the head of state, Paul Biya, to his Excellency Qian Qichen, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party, who arrived in the country yesterday for a visit.

Now let us go back to the very busy schedule of the Chinese delegation. After being received this morning by the minister of external relations, Ferdinand Leopold Oyono, the Chinese delegation met the prime minister and head of government. The delegation later visited the Yaounde Congress Palace. A banquet was later given at the Mont Febe Hotel in honor of his Excellency Qian Qichen and his delegation. The highlight of the day's schedule was the audience with the head of state at 1300 at the Unity Palace. After the audience, Mr. Qian Qichen said that the head of state completely shared the viewpoints of the prime minister on relations between the two countries. Listen to Mr. Qian Qichen as he talked to our reporter Francine Onana:

[Begin Qichen recording in Chinese, fading into French translation] The president totally shared our views on several issues that I had discussed with the prime minister and the minister of external relations. I also conveyed a message from the president of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Yang Shangkun. I also conveyed his most cordial greetings to your president. There have been plans for a visit to the PRC by your president, but given the situation in your country, we have had to postpone that visit on several occasions, but now the president has accepted the invitation of the Chinese leaders and (?I believe that) he will visit the PRC this year. [end recording]

The visit of the PRC foreign minister will end today. After Cameroon, Mr. Qian Qichen will visit Gabon and France for the signing of the convention on chemical weapons. Later he will visit Burundi and Rwanda. Cameroon was the first leg of Mr. Qian Qichen's first tour of Black Africa.

Chad**Official Discusses National Conference Procedures***AB1101200993 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 10 Jan 93*

[Text] The New Coordinating Committee and the Patriotic Salvation Movement have held consultations to define how best to facilitate and guarantee the success of

the Sovereign National Conference [CNS]. After the consultations, Abderhamane Koulamallah outlined the substance of the deliberations:

[Begin Koulamallah recording] We had wanted to reach a consensus through these consultations, namely on procedural issues. We do not want the CNS to get bogged down unnecessarily in procedural problems. We want to save time because our future depends on the wisdom of your discussions. That means the discussions must be calm and to the point, because the people of Chad are expecting a lot from this CNS. The youth of Chad are expecting a lot from this national conference and the future of our young democracy depends on it, in the final analysis. That is why at this consultation—well, at this point, it is only a beginning—the political parties agreed to examine key issues like party quotas. On this issue, you know that the tripartite commission reduced the quota to five delegates by party. We think that it is necessary for this quota to be reviewed upward. We have seen the decisionmaking problems at national conferences concerning, especially, the manner in which consensus will be reached, an issue which will be quite difficult with 600 persons. Will consensus be reached by voting? If yes, what kind of voting method is going to be adopted? Should it be based on a minority with veto powers? Or will an absolute majority be enough? These are important matters.

A third issue concerns the presidium. During the tripartite meeting, we thought that it was necessary to define a profile for the president of the presidium chairman and its members. Here, it should be clear whether a party leader can be chairman of the presidium, or whether a party leader can be a member thereof, or whether party officials can be members of the presidium. Should the presidium chairman be a young man, or must he necessarily be a man of wisdom and moderation, capable of steering the discussions? This, in our view, is a profile which will forestall an unnecessarily high number of candidates by trying to define it in a very effective manner. This profile, I believe, will help to sort out a presidium very quickly and to avoid the errors of other African national conferences, which have spent more than 15 days bogged down in serious procedural problems. [end recording]

Equatorial Guinea**Opposition Member Wants UN To Monitor Elections***PM1101151193 Madrid ABC in Spanish 7 Jan 93 p 32*

[Interview with Progress Party of Equatorial Guinea Chairman Severo Moto by Carmen Munoz in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] Madrid—Just a few hours before his return to Equatorial Guinea and an uncertain reception by the dictatorship, Progress Party Chairman Severo Moto proposed that a UN intermediary force [fuerza de interposicion] be sent to

monitor the first multiparty elections and that his country be jointly governed afterward by Spain and the victors. According to Moto, the Guinean people's lives are in danger, both if Obiang wins and if he loses.

Severo Moto proposes as a solution to the critical Guinean situation that "Spain, backed by the United Nations, govern jointly for some time in Equatorial Guinea, together with the victors in the elections." The sole aim of this proposal from one of the chief members of the opposition is "to create an atmosphere of confidence which will make possible an economic takeoff and the Guinean institutions' consolidation. With this solution, a dangerous situation both if Obiang wins and if he loses the elections would be averted." In this same area of greater involvement by the former mother country, he also believes that "the figure of Don Juan Carlos could play a decisive role in Equatorial Guinea." "His presence on the basis of a policy of protection," Severo Moto continued, "would make security for Guinea possible. An atmosphere of security is what we need as a country and as a people. From the viewpoint of the Spanish Constitution, I believe that it would be difficult, but neither do we know for sure that it would be impossible. The most important thing is not that the country's leadership change hands but that the country achieve minimum signs of normality. It is pointless to seek to be president as long as there is no security. We could not achieve this now, either under the dictatorship or with a weak democratic process in constant danger of regression."

Moto explained that this is not a matter of "a desire for a return to colonialism or of leaving our own responsibilities in other people's hands; rather, it is an act of political maturity."

[Munoz] Do you deem it necessary for an intermediary force to be sent by the United Nations, as Guinean opposition circles have now begun to say?

[Moto] Yes, because we are heading for elections, which, according to the rumors, will take place this year, with a twofold danger. On the one hand, if Obiang loses, there will always be the threat of a coup. If, on the other hand, he emerges victorious, he will turn on us. We therefore request the presence of an intermediary force which should already be in Equatorial Guinea and then stay for a while in order to guarantee the transition process. The storms of violence against the population are increasingly frequent in view of the international community's misgivings.

Free Elections

But we will not take part in the electoral game until there is a chance of holding free and fair elections in Guinea. It is not a matter of whether Obiang wins or loses but of

whoever wins doing so fairly. We know that he will continue to be up to his old tricks, as we have seen with the recent preparation of the census and the electoral law. There is no will to democratize.

[Munoz] Is there a great danger that another coup will occur?

[Moto] The Guinean people wish to forget this possibility, while Obiang is using the threat of a coup in order to rid himself of honest political rivals. At the same time, there is the danger of a military regression if the Equatorial Guinean president were to lose the elections.

[Munoz] Do you deem feasible the creation of a Luso-Hispanic community of African countries, which, for instance, in the case of Equatorial Guinea, would counter the French-speaking area's influence?

[Moto] This is an idea which we must start launching. Equatorial Guinea is a small country embedded in an area of French-speaking influence, and this community, which would also comprise Sao Tome and Principe, Angola, Guinea Bissau, and Mozambique, would prevent us from feeling isolated. The idea has been well received by members of the opposition in Guinea Bissau and Angola. We must be honest about our own real nature, project it abroad, and let the Spanish-speaking world grow. We must not continue to pretend, and say one thing and then do another. That Luso-Hispanic community would manifest itself in diplomatic, trading, or cultural relations, and would act as a curb on other influences in the area.

Obiang's Snubs

[Munoz] How would you explain Teodoro Obiang Nguema's determination to snub Spain publicly; for instance, by setting up the "Ministry of the French-Speaking Area," and breaking the promises about the country's democratization which he made to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, at the same time as holding out his hand to receive cooperation aid?

[Moto] The Ministry of the French-Speaking Area makes no sense. It is an unprecedented development in the whole of Africa. As I said earlier, it is an aberration. There are other ways to set up ministries which need not involve giving Spain a slap in the face, which was its sole purpose. This ministry is disadvantaging the country. It is high time that we accepted what we are and practiced it.

Obiang boasts that while Spain is demanding the holding of fair elections in Guinea, he has taken refuge in the advice of France and Morocco. France should condemn this, if it is not true that it is holding up the democratic process. For its part, Morocco is not exactly a model of democracy.

Ethiopia**University Issues Statement on 4 Jan Disturbances**

EA0901213593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Jan 93

[Text] Here is a statement issued by the Office of the Addis Ababa University President to all university students:

Due to the problem which occurred when the university students tried to hold demonstrations, the university was closed beginning 4 January. Concerning the problem of 4 January, the university is able to confirm that:

1. One student died and was sent to Debre Markos for burial.
2. Fourteen students were injured and are in Yekatit 12 hospital for treatment.
3. Eighteen students were injured and are being treated at the former Central Command Hospital.
4. One hundred seventy-two students were given medical treatment in different hospitals and returned home.
5. Forty-nine students who were under police investigation have been released.
6. The students' associate dean, who was injured that day, is now resting at home.

The university will make every effort to see that those who are in the hospital are given the necessary treatment. Students who are in the second year and above must continue their classes, as the first semester's exam will resume after one week. I call on students to resume your classes beginning on 11 January.

[Signed] Professor Alemayehu Tefera, president of the Addis Ababa University.

Students' Conditions Detailed

EA1201120993 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The executive committee of Region 14 [Addis Ababa] issued a statement on 11 January saying that the situation of the students injured during the illegal demonstration [on 4 January] who are now in the hospital has greatly improved. The statement went on to say that 14 of them are on admission at Yekatit-12 hospital. One of them is not a student. Three of those on admission were injured by gunshots, two by a sharp object, and the rest by clubs and similar objects. One patient is under close observation, while the condition of the other 13 is stable.

Nineteen others who were admitted to the Central Command hospital are all in stable condition. Two of them were injured by gunshots and three by sharp objects, the statement said. [passage omitted]

Eritrean Leader Said 'Fully Recovered'

EA1101191793 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] According to reports we have received, Mr. Isayas Afewerki, the secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, has fully recovered from his illness and will return to the country very soon.

The secretary general last week went abroad for essential treatment for malaria.

Kenya**Commissioner Denies Somali General in Garissa**

EA1201102193 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] The northeastern provincial commissioner, Mr. Amos Bore, has denied claims appearing in one of the local dailies to the effect that General Mohamed Morgan, the commander of a wing of ousted Somali President Siad Barre's forces, was in Garissa. He said Morgan had never been in Garissa, adding that the government had established that there was no command post at Boni Forest, as alleged by the three elders quoted by the daily. Mr. Bore explained that there was a Dr. Abdullahi Egal who bore resemblance to Gen. Morgan and that there was therefore a case of mistaken identity.

The provincial commissioner, who was addressing the press in Nairobi, further said the government had established an Army post at Garba Tula [northwest of Garissa] to beef up the security in the region.

The DAILY NATION, in one of its pages carried an item quoting some three elders, led by Mahat Adan, alleging that Gen. Mohamed Morgan had been in Kenya since December.

Ministry Denies Tourists Attacked in Isiolo

EA1101191993 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife today denied a report appearing in today's edition of THE STANDARD newspaper claiming that a group of tourists had been attacked, robbed, and stripped naked in Isiolo [about 130 miles northeast of Nairobi].

Reading a statement to the press at the Ministry's offices, the permanent secretary, Mr. Philimon Mwaisaka, and the director of Kenya Wildlife Services, Dr. Richard Leakey, said the article was misleading and damaging to the country's tourist flow. The two pleaded for accuracy on the side of the media, saying that it is unfair to have alarmist and sensational reports published before

endeavoring to find out the truth. They pledged to continue cooperating with the press and to release any information required.

Mr. Mwaisaka said the government is doing all it can to protect tourists in areas where there are bandits, but advised tour companies to give security a priority. The permanent secretary added that the forces of law and order are active in the country and security in tourist areas is therefore not a cause for alarm. He assured tour operators and foreign missions to Kenya that the situation as far as security and game parks is concerned is under control.

Danish Ambassador Cited on Possible Aid Resumption

EA0801215793 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] The Danish ambassador to Kenya, Eric Fiil, who is the current holder of the European Community presidency in Kenya, today said the ball had already started rolling towards the resumption of foreign aid to the country. He said political affairs following the just ended elections were a pointer to more reforms to come.

The ambassador who was talking to KTN by telephone said as far as the economic front was concerned, the donors were awaiting the World Bank's report since the organization had asked Kenya to institute certain reforms. The ambassador added that many foreign governments were waiting for the formation of the new government and the economic policy the government would then formulate. Fiil said this would pave the way then for the release of donor funds to this country.

Somalia

Fighting Continues Between SSDF, Aidid Forces

AB1201110093 Paris AFP in English GMT 1012 GMT 12 Jan 93

[By Michael Anders]

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 12 (AFP)—New fighting has been taking place in and around the central Somalia town of Galcaio between the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) and leading warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid's forces, Somali sources said Tuesday [12 January]. General Aidid's internal affairs representative Abdi Hassan Qaibdid said his side's Somali Liberation Army (SLA) had suffered about 12 dead and 25 wounded following an SSDF attack Friday [8 January].

The SSDF, led by Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf, suffered "more than triple" the SLA casualties, according to Qaibdid, who returned to Mogadishu from the area over the weekend.

Another senior official of Aidid's United Somali Congress (USC) who requested anonymity said the fighting

was continuing inside Galcaio Monday [11 January] night and that the already badly battered town had been further damaged.

Somali observers expected the town to fall to Aidid's men.

It is the second outbreak of fighting in the region between the two sides within the last month.

Informed Somali observers in Mogadishu said the fighting was related to last week's talks under U.N. auspices between 14 of Somalia's warring, clan-based factions and movements in Addis Ababa.

A U.N. spokesman in Mogadishu said Tuesday that the latest word from Addis Ababa, Monday evening, was that the talks had reached a "crisis stage".

Another spokesman for the bitterly divided Haawiye clan federation-based USC said the former ruling Darod clan federation was declaring new movements and demanding representation for them.

The SSDF, the first movement to take up arms against ousted president Mohamed Siad Barre, is based on the Majerteen clan of the Darod, while the Siad Barre regime was based on the Marehan, also of the Darod.

USC forces reportedly took the town of Gellinsoor from the SSDF a month ago, and the fighting, which has been moving east from the Galguduud to the Mudug region, was expected by Somali observers to continue.

Meanwhile the Mogadishu newspaper Xog-Ogaal (meaning knowledgeable) said Tuesday General Mohamed Hashi Gani, Siad Barre's last Army chief of staff and a man with an especially bloody record in Somalia, was also in the Galguduud region commanding the Marehan-based Somali National Front (SNF), at Abudwak. The SSDF and SNF were said to be allied against Aidid's SLA.

Another difficulty for the talks in Addis Ababa has been the Murosuthi clan of the Haawiye who have complained of lack of representation. More than a year's bloody differences among the Haawiye between Aidid's Habegedir clan and interim president Ali Mahdi's Abgal clan have smashed and divided Mogadishu. But the struggle in the central region north of the Somali capital is a war between Haawiye and Darod clan federations, Somali sources said.

Aidid Representative Returns From Central Region Tour

EA1101193093 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Mr. Abdi Hasan Awaleh Qaydid, the administrative representative for internal affairs, and his delegation, who have been on a working inspection tour of the central regions, returned to Mogadishu this morning. Briefing journalists about his tour, the representative

said that the main aim of the tour was to find out the general situation of those regions since they were the origin of the struggle and had been fought over by remnants of Siad Barre's forces who had caused destruction and famine to the inhabitants of the area.

He said that some factions from Siad Barre's remnants, claiming to be the Somali National Front (SNF) and the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF), had trespassed into locations in the central regions, especially Mudug and Galguduud, and had inflicted destruction and deaths.

However, the Somali National Alliance (SNA) and the Somali Liberation Army (SLA) had repulsed them. The area's situation was now good and there is no danger. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Religious Clashes Reported in Arumeru; 5 Killed

EA1001191993 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Jan 93

[Text] Arusha: Police in Arusha have arrested 12 people in Arumeru District in connection with the bloody religious clashes which began in the area in March last year. Five people had been killed and property worth millions of shillings had been destroyed since the clashes started. In addition, the police have seized two firearms which were used in the bloody killings and they have also impounded 28 legally owned firearms for scrutiny. This was revealed in Arumeru yesterday by the Arumeru district commissioner, Colonel Edmund Mahawa, to the minister for home affairs, Honorable Augustine Mrema.

Meanwhile, the government is expected to dispatch a special police squad from the forces' headquarters in Dar es Salaam to reinforce the Arusha police team ready for a major crack down against people who were involved in the religious clashes.

Honorable Mrema was addressing mammoth rallies at (Mbuguni), King'ori and (Patandi) villages at the beginning of his three-day mission aimed at finding a lasting solution to the conflict involving worshippers of the Meru diocese and Mount Meru diocese.

Dailies Highlight Zanzibar Membership in ICO

EA1001191593 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 0330 GMT 10 Jan 93

[From the press review]

[Text] Both papers [the SUNDAY NEWS and MZAL-ENDO] give top priority to Zanzibar's membership in the Islamic Conference Organization, ICO. The SUNDAY NEWS gives the story the headline: Zanzibar confirms its membership of the ICO, while MZAL-ENDO has the story under the headline: Zanzibar admits ICO membership.

Zanzibar has confirmed that it has joined the ICO and has said openly that it made the decision in accordance with and using the authority enshrined in its Constitution. However, a statement released in Zanzibar yesterday by a minister of state in the office of the chief minister, Ndugu [brother] Ramadhani Abdallah Shaabani, stressed that Zanzibar's membership in the organization would not affect the country's stand on keeping religious issues out of politics.

The statement said that the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its minister Honorable Hassan Ahmed Diria, were not involved in the decision to join the organization. It said Zanzibar had asked the Tanzanian Embassy in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to facilitate Zanzibar's membership in the ICO on behalf of the revolutionary government of Zanzibar.

Recently, a private newspaper published a story claiming that Zanzibar had joined the organization and that, by doing so, Zanzibar had emerged as an Islamic state, something which threatens the union of Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania and is a violation of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Mandela To Attend Clinton Inauguration

*MB1201153893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1525
GMT 12 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 12 SAPA—African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela will attend the inauguration of Bill Clinton as President of the USA on January 20 in Washington DC. Mr Mandela will leave on January 18 and return to South Africa on January 22.

Mr Clinton, the 42nd President of the USA, campaigned on the theme of "putting people first" and was elected President on November 3, 1992.

Pik Botha on Chemical Weapons Convention Signing

MB1201150593 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 12 Jan 93

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] South Africa is to become a founding member of the convention prohibiting the manufacture of substances that can be used in chemical war. The convention will be signed in the French capital, Paris, tomorrow. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha will sign on behalf of the South African Government:

[Begin recording] [Botha] The main purpose is to sign the chemical weapons convention which will prohibit in future the manufacture of chemical weapons. Up to now we have been a member of the old convention, I think of 1927, that prohibited the use of chemical and biological weapons in war. This one is a major step forward. It will now seek to control chemical industries that will have a capacity to manufacture substances that could be used for the manufacturing of chemical weapons. So, in the signing of this convention, South Africa will commit itself to the principles and purpose of the convention. And we will then, in the near future, also establish in this country an authority that will have the function and the authority to control the manufacturing of chemical substances, and to make it possible for the international parent body that will be established and will be monitoring internationally the manufacturing of chemical substances, to ensure that this country will never be blamed and will be in line with this monitoring trend to eliminate weapons of mass destruction.

[Reporter Steyn de Preuter] Is South Africa the only African government signing this accord?

[Botha] No, no, no. I believe there will be a large number of them. When there is a very important event like this one there will be a large number of founding members, and we will be a founding member again of an international organization, international convention [words indistinct], so it is also of great historical importance to us. [end recording]

Pik Botha Expresses Concern Over War in Angola

*MB1101201293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1931
GMT 11 Jan 93*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 11 SAPA—Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said on Monday [11 January] he was deeply disappointed and concerned with the war in Angola. "There is a lack of political will on both sides to come to grips with the very harmful consequences of a continuation of this war," he said in Pretoria.

Speaking after a meeting with the Taiwanese foreign minister, Dr Frederick Chien, Mr Botha said the whole southern African region suffered when a part of the region was engaged in war. "It scares outsiders. So it applies to us in South Africa, just as the violence here puts off and chases away potential investors."

He feared the war might damage Angola's infrastructure to the extent that recovery would be impossible.

Ciskei Leader Claims ANC, PAC Plan Attack

*MB1101120393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1040
GMT 11 Jan 93*

[By Dave Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 11 SAPA—A two-pronged attack on the Ciskei and KwaZulu was being planned by the military wings of the African National Congress [ANC] and Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] with the assistance of the Transkei Defence Force [TDF]. Ciskei military leader Brig Oupa Gqozo claimed on Monday.

He said the attacks would be carried out under the banner of the PAC's Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) by recruits in the final stages of their training.

Brig Gqozo flew to Johannesburg from Bisho to deliver his allegations to reporters at Jan Smuts Airport before flying home. He said his claims stemmed from intelligence reports. He said the ANC, its armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)], the PAC, APLA and the TDF had held a secret meeting in Umtata a few days after Christmas.

It had been decided at the meeting, Brig Gqozo claimed, that all evidence of APLA and MK bases in the Transkei—at Herschel, Willowvale and Kentani—should be removed before a Goldstone Committee investigation into APLA bases in the homeland began.

He said the meeting had decided that the Transkei government should play for time and attempt to delay the progress of the Goldstone probe in order to remove all evidence of APLA and MK training.

He claimed it had also resolved that the TDF would take control of APLA and MK weapons and store them under extreme security in a secret TDF store, and all MK members appointed to the TDF would be temporarily removed, until after the investigation.

Brig Gqozo further claimed to have information about where the killers responsible for the attack last year on a King William's Town golf club were hiding. The attack claimed four lives. The information was already in the possession of the South African security forces, he said.

Referring to the alleged planned attacks on KwaZulu and Ciskei, Brig Gqozo said mass action had also been planned against their authorities.

A Goldstone Committee investigating APLA enters its second day of preliminary hearings in Port Elizabeth on Monday.

Holomisa Charges 'Propaganda Campaign'

MB1101152493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1429 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 11 SAPA—Transkeian military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa on Monday [11 January] accused his Ciskeian counterpart of conducting a propaganda campaign against the Transkei in collaboration with South Africa's security forces. He was responding to claims by Brig Oupa Gqozo that the Transkei Defence Force was aiding the military wings of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress in planned attacks on the Ciskei and kwaZulu.

Gen Holomisa said that since Brig Gqozo was a signatory to the National Peace Accord, he should hand his evidence to the Goldstone Commission. If the commission wanted to ask the Transkei government anything, they were welcome to do so at its own commission of inquiry into Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) bases in the territory. This could be done through normal diplomatic channels, Gen Holomisa said. Brig Gqozo was also welcome to bring his evidence directly to the Transkei, or to invite Transkei investigators to Bisho.

Gen Holomisa said the South African Government was "using people like Brig Gqozo to conduct a propaganda campaign against us, after they failed with their attempts to smear us in Port Elizabeth". He was referring to the opening session of a probe appointed by Judge Richard Goldstone into APLA activities at which SA Police and SA Defence Force officers testified that APLA members were being trained in bases in the Transkei. The inquiry resumed its hearings on Monday.

Leaders Deny Charges

MB1101160193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1523 GMT 11 Jan 93

[By David Isaacson]

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Jan 11 SAPA—Allegations that they were conspiring to overthrow the Ciskei government were on Monday [11 January] denied by the African National Congress [ANC], the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and the Transkei Defence Force [TDF]. The claim was made by Ciskei leader Brig Oupa Gqozo at a news conference in Johannesburg. The chairman of

the Ciskei's council of state alleged the ANC and the PAC, with their armed wings, had met TDF representatives in Umtata a few days after Christmas.

Brig Gqozo alleged that according to confirmed intelligence reports, the parties had resolved to launch a two-pronged attack on Ciskei and kwaZulu. Recruits to the ANC and the PAC armed wings, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation] and the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), in the final stages of their training, would be used to carry out the attacks—in the name of APLA. Additional MK and APLA members were to be sent to the Ciskei and kwaZulu to participate in mass action campaigns against the homeland governments, Brig Gqozo said.

He claimed the TDF and APLA had met at least twice last year to explore ways "by which APLA elements could be taken into the TDF without arousing undue attention". Brig Gqozo alleged that South African Communist Party [SACP] Secretary-General Chris Hani had instructed MK cadres in the Ciskei to launch attacks in the homeland disguised as APLA members. "They were instructed to leave PAC pamphlets on the scene of the attack. MK members were also to wear PAC T-shirts while carrying out the attacks."

Furthermore, Brig Gqozo alleged, a number of MK members had returned to the Transkei from the Ciskei. "They have been instructed to join the mass action campaign which is being planned for February 1993. Armed attacks will be carried out simultaneously in the Ciskei."

In a statement issued in Johannesburg, the ANC denied there had been any such meeting in Umtata. "The ANC and MK have never entered a pact with the TDF or any other body to launch a military offensive against Ciskei or kwaZulu." Referring to the allegations concerning Mr Hani, the ANC said it was a matter of public record that he had resigned as MK's chief of staff. "As such (Mr Hani) has no capacity to issue orders or instructions to MK structures."

Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa accused his Ciskeian counterpart of conducting a propaganda campaign against the Transkei in collaboration with South Africa's security forces. Speaking from Umtata, he said since Brig Gqozo was a signatory to the National Peace Accord, he should give his evidence to the Goldstone Commission.

PAC Secretary for Political Affairs Jaki Seroke said he had no knowledge of any meeting in Umtata. Brig Gqozo alleged it had been decided at the Umtata meeting to remove all evidence of MK and APLA bases in the Transkei before the beginning of the Goldstone inquiry into APLA. He further claimed the TDF would secretly store all APLA and MK weapons until the Goldstone investigations had been completed. [passage omitted]

Churches Seek Probe Into Claims

MB1201091993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] The Border Council of Churches [BCC] has called on President F. W. de Klerk to instruct Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone to investigate allegations made by Ciskei's ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, as a matter of urgency.

At a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Brig. Gqozo claimed a two-pronged attack on the Ciskei and kwaZulu was being planned by the military wings of the African National Congress, with the assistance of the Transkei Defense Force.

The BCC said they viewed the allegations made by the brigadier in a very serious light, and they feared it may be a pretext for another wave of massive arrests.

Brig. Gqozo said yesterday that the Ciskei was in possession of Military Intelligence reports that APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] and MK [ANC military wing] held a secret meeting in Umtata just before Christmas.

He said it was strange that the SADF [South African Defense Force], who had been apparently in possession of the same evidence, had not taken action. He said he had enough documentary proof to back this up, and the evidence would be made available to the Goldstone Commission.

Minister Kriel Discusses APLA Bases Claims

MB1201113893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Interview with Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel by Freek Robinson on 11 January on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening and welcome to tonight's Agenda. The war of words around APLA's [Azanian People's Liberation Army] alleged bases and activities in the Transkei has been revived after accusations today by Ciskei leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo. In addition, the Goldstone commission of investigation into APLA's attacks has been conducted without APLA and the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] cooperation. In an interview with Agenda last week, Transkei leader Major General Holomisa hurled several accusations at the South African Government, saying among other things that Minister Kriel engaged in propaganda. Well, Mr. Kriel is with us tonight here in the studio to talk about this and other matters. Good evening.

[Kriel] Good evening.

[Robinson] There is just one question I would like to clear up: Were there in fact APLA bases in the Transkei

or not? The government, and even you, said that evidence has been brought up before the Goldstone Commission that training took place there, as Oupa Gqozo said there. Was there training?

[Kriel] There is no doubt, as far as we are concerned, that there were APLA bases in the Transkei. Let me just qualify that. A base in terms of normal military training is usually a big place. In terms of the limited action by APLA, these would be small places where people would receive instant training over two or three days and would then be withdrawn. In any event, it is a bit academic at this stage, because there was plenty of time to eradicate these bases. It is indeed academic.

[Robinson] The defense force has, for instance, said that such training took place under trees, and General Holomisa has replied, rather wittily, that a policeman has to be placed under every tree. You, however, are talking about bases which are more than mere training under a tree.

[Kriel] Yes, I think there could possibly have been training under trees, but this training could also have taken place in houses.

[Robinson] And were you aware of this?

[Kriel] We had information that it was in fact taking place, but you must understand that training is being conducted by several different organizations abroad, of which the Transkei is but one. The big problem is that such training is being transformed into acts of terror in South Africa.

[Robinson] Do you have specific evidence that those bases have been eliminated, broken down, or in any way taken care of as is being reported now by Brigadier Oupa Gqozo?

[Kriel] I have no doubt that that it is the case.

[Robinson] Did you have the same evidence as Brigadier Gqozo, because that is what he alleges?

[Kriel] Well, I have not really studied Brigadier Gqozo's evidence thoroughly, but as I said, we have already put out our evidence before the Goldstone commission and the police, in which we laid out the evidence at our disposal.

[Robinson] Brigadier Oupa Gqozo today said, among other things, that before Christmas Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing; MK], the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] military wing, APLA, and the Transkei Defense Force decided to get rid some of these bases before the Goldstone commission could carry out its investigation. It is this information which he claims you already had. Why didn't you act?

[Kriel] No, it is not correct that we had information that the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] or rather APLA and MK were operating jointly, or that they had taken such a

decision. We do not have such information, and I would appreciate it if we could get hold of such information.

[Robinson] On that point, I would just like to refer back to the Goldstone commission, but before I ask that: Do you in any way have further clues regarding the whereabouts of the people who committed acts of terror like those in Queenstown or in King William's Town.

[Kriel] I see in Brigadier Gqozo's statement that he says he informed us where the people are who committed the crimes. Before I came on the program, I consulted with the South African Police in this regard. I was told that we did not have such information. If Oupa Gqozo has the information, we would be glad to have it.

[Robinson] But you do not have your own?

[Kriel] No, we do not have such information, because if we did, then surely we would have acted against those people and arrested them.

[Robinson] So until now it is still a mystery as to where those people are, or whether they are still in the country or in the Transkei or wherever.

[Kriel] Let me put it to you this way. The South African Police have already arrested a number of APLA members, I think five of them. We are still looking for another 14 whom we are linking directly with the crimes committed. So if we get those 14, I can assure you that the South African Government will act.

[Robinson] What is the current situation on the Orange Free State eastern border and the eastern Cape? Do you have matters under control, because those farmers there—as we found out last week—think that the police are not and cannot be in control.

[Kriel] Look, we have to understand very clearly what APLA's aim is with their terror attacks. Their objective is to start a racial war in South Africa. There is no doubt whatsoever about that. They have made racist comments to the effect that black people must kill whites—more than anyone else has ever done. So we must look past this objective, and we must not allow ourselves to be misled by their objective or to play into APLA's hands by committing irresponsible deeds.

[Robinson] Let me refer back to the accusation against you that you are engaged in propaganda, and that you only want to get rid of General Holomisa, and that is why you are making such statements regarding the so-called bases—as he says—in his country.

[Kriel] I do not think it is propaganda. We presented our evidence to the Goldstone Commission, and here is the documentation which we presented to the Goldstone Commission (unfolds a pack of documents), and that is exactly what I said in previous statements. But what is illuminating is that neither the Transkei, the APLA, nor the PAC are prepared to refute our allegations before the

Goldstone commission. And you know that in legal terms, if you do not refute anything, then it gets accepted that you are admitting it.

[Robinson] Minister, it is easy to answer like that, but there is a dispute over the two commissions. The Transkei wants to appoint its own commission as it does not want to testify before the Goldstone commission. Would you, for instance, be prepared to testify before the Transkeian commission?

[Kriel] We have our commission, the commission is there, and its leader is a respected judge who enjoys international esteem—namely, Judge Goldstone. I think that the whole question of the commission which the Transkei wants to introduce is nothing more than a propaganda gimmick on the side of the Transkei and General Bantu Holomisa. He has all the opportunities to present his case to the Goldstone commission.

[Robinson] You are in fact saying that you are not going to present your evidence before his commission?

[Kriel] No, because it is unnecessary. We have the Goldstone commission, we give our evidence there, and I cannot see a reason why we should give our evidence to General Holomisa's commission. On the contrary, he has asked us for a judge. We said there is already a commission, and he can come forward with his evidence. Now why must we go to the Transkei with our evidence?

[Robinson] But is it not easier for you to just send him those documents?

[Kriel] He is very welcome to get these documents. He has already asked that we make the evidence available to him. I take it for granted that the Goldstone commission has already done that. I am fully prepared to hand these documents to General Holomisa, that is no problem.

[Robinson] But you are not going to give evidence....

[Kriel, interrupting] I am not going to send my people over to the Transkei to testify before a small group of people.

[Robinson] Another point, Minister. You personally mentioned the possibility of a hot pursuit operation into the Transkei. Is that still a possibility, or is it something of the past?

[Kriel] Look, there is an international practice, known in legal circles as hot pursuit. I said that if we pursue people, then we will follow them until we get them, no matter in whose state that might be.

[Robinson] Including Transkei?

[Kriel] Including Transkei.

[Robinson] Including Zimbabwe?

[Kriel] Including Zimbabwe.

[Robinson] Are you aware of the fact that they have denied the presence of any bases there?

[Kriel] I am very grateful to hear that.

[Robinson] Well, Minister, now I just want to refer to a few other things. You said among other things to the Goldstone commission that the PAC must accept responsibility for APLA's deeds. In what way do you want the PAC to accept responsibility?

[Kriel] Well, our evidence—and that is the evidence we have conveyed to the Goldstone commission—is that among the prominent leaders, such as PAC President Clarence Makwetu, are also members of the so-called high command of APLA, and on that basis the PAC must accept joint responsibility for APLA's actions.

[Robinson] Is Mr. Makwetu one of the people who you proposed at today's session of the Goldstone Commission to be subpoenaed?

[Kriel] We will decide that later. But I just want to make another point clear to you. When we started negotiating with the ANC, we said to them: We are not talking to you about constitutional matters before the armed struggle has been suspended or renounced. In our first talks with the PAC, we adopted exactly the same stance. We said no dialogue will take place before 9 December—which was the date agreed on, if I can remember correctly—with you before we are clear on your position regarding violence and APLA, and that has been our view up to this day, that we do not negotiate constitutional matters with people who think that violence and terror are the answer to South Africa's constitutional problems.

[Robinson] Minister, now on to another matter. You were accused last week on the same forum by General Holomisa that you get excited—in his words if I can remember clearly—about so-called APLA bases in the Transkei, but at the same time there are utterances by the Wit Wolwe [White Wolves], the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], and other groups to the right, who say they have bases, who say they have training camps, and yet you do nothing about them.

[Kriel] No, that is incorrect. I have already said to you earlier in the program that throughout our country, training in the handling of weapons is taking place. Abroad, training of MK and APLA members is taking place. That is a fact. The test is in fact that when you return and you commit a crime, only then can action be taken against such a person. That is the basis of my argument.

[Robinson] But there are, Mr. Minister, people on the right who have committed crimes?

[Kriel] That is so, but they were arrested.

[Robinson] But they have received training. Can one then not contend that people should be prevented from receiving such training if the aim would be to act in future political discords?

[Kriel] I think the crux of the matter is this: If people train to defend themselves, then the South African Police do not object. That is the right of every citizen. But if people group themselves to get training with a view to carry out aggressive acts, to commit crimes, then it is a totally different story. Then the South African Police have a genuine reason to act against them.

[Robinson] Minister, thank you very much for your participation this evening.

PAC Official on Goldstone, Transkei Inquiries

MB1101151693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1327 GMT 11 Jan 93

[By Dave Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 11 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] will not participate in the Goldstone inquiry into its armed wing, but it will view the proposed independent inquiry by the Transkei in a more favourable light. PAC Secretary for Political Affairs Jaki Seroke told a news conference in Johannesburg on Monday [11 January] that his organisation believed appearing before the commission would be unnecessary.

He said evidence presented to the commission would overlap with issues the PAC was discussing with the government. Furthermore, the commission's report would eventually be presented to the government. "We are already discussing the matter with its (the commission's) principal, namely the regime. We agreed in Botswana with the regime to continue with talks on the armed struggle in the broader context of a political solution."

Asked about the status of talks with the government, Mr Seroke said while there had been no contact since last year's scheduled talks were cancelled, the channels of communication remained open.

A Goldstone Commission committee, chaired by Mr Gert Steyn, is holding its second day of a preliminary hearing on the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) in Port Elizabeth on Monday. A similar independent inquiry has been proposed by Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa.

APLA, the PAC's armed wing, is accused of launching attacks on soft targets and is believed to be operating from the Transkei. Mr Seroke said APLA would respond to the Goldstone committee's invitation if its commander deemed it necessary.

Regarding Gen Holomisa's proposed inquiry, Mr Seroke said the PAC and the Transkei government enjoyed a cordial relationship. He emphasised further that the inquiry would be independent of the Goldstone investigation. The Goldstone Commission is a structure of the National Peace Accord, to which neither the PAC nor

the Transkei are signatories. A decision to co-operate with Gen Holomisa's commission, however, would only be taken at a later stage.

Mr Seroke denied Ciskeian leader Brig Oupa Gqozo's earlier claim that the PAC, the Transkei Defence Force and the African National Congress were conspiring to topple the Ciskei government. Brig Gqozo was "flying a kite", he said. "It is clear that he has an axe to grind with the Transkei military

DP Meeting in Gugulethu Ends in 'Chaos'

MB1101205593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1922
GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] Cape Town Jan 11 SAPA—A Democratic Party [DP] meeting in Gugulethu ended in chaos on Monday [11 January] night when alleged Azanian Peoples Organisation [AZAPO] supporters shouted down speakers and traded blows with other members of the 200-strong audience. DP Youth Regional Chairman Colin Douglas declared the meeting closed barely 10 minutes after it had started in the Uluntu hall in Gugulethu, about 20km from Cape Town.

Senior African National Congress [ANC] members present distanced the ANC from the fracas, in which several people were slightly injured, a banner torn and DP pamphlets thrown around.

Witnesses said DP MP [Member of Parliament] Robin Carlisle was narrowly missed by an egg thrown from melee, somebody else apparently tried to hit independent MP and ANC member Jan van Eck, and at least two press photographers were manhandled.

Violence broke out shortly after DP Youth spokesman Siyathemba Malgas appealed for an end to fighting. He was shouted down by a large group of hecklers in the back of the hall who filed in shortly before the meeting began about 7 PM, swelling the audience to about 200 people. There were shouts for people to sit down and soon after pamphlets were thrown into the air near the entrance to the hall.

A man who claimed he was from the Azanian Youth Organisation and refused to identify himself chanted "Down Settlers, Down". Other apparent AZAPO supporters clambered on to the stage, with scuffles spreading throughout the hall. A blue and yellow DP banner was torn when an angry DP supporter tried to wrest it from a demonstrator.

Mr Zleila Dubase, chairman of the ANC's "Unity Zone", called on ANC supporters to leave the hall and shortly after 7.15 PM Mr Douglas said: "This meeting is over, it is broken up."

Later, ANC member Ms Madeleine Fullard said people shouting PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] slogans had thrown her to the floor and kicked her in the face when she was trying to get outside. ANC National Executive member Prof Kader Asmal said he had been elbowed

when trying to pacify belligerents. Western Cape ANC member Johnny de Lange said he had been punched in his face and back.

Mr Carlisle said it was impossible to meet under the circumstances. "We have to come back and beaver on until democratic rights are accepted by that minority that denies them."

The Gugulethu meeting was the DP's second bid to address a Western Cape township audience after a meeting in Khayelitsha in December was broken up by people believed to be ANC supporters. Mr Carlisle said the ANC had blamed AZAPO and Pan Africanist Congress supporters for Monday's disruption, adding: "The ANC seems to have done its best to control their supporters."

A United Nations observer, Mrs Helen Zim, said she had no idea what was going on. "I do not know who is responsible, I have no idea. It is very sad." Mrs Zim, one of two UN personnel present, said she would be reporting that there had been no political freedom at the meeting.

DP supporters were seen trying to reason with hecklers, with Mr Carlisle remarking: "These guys don't want to talk to me. It's an indication that democracy has a hell of a long way to go."

Addressing a press conference after the disruption had subdued, Prof Asmal condemned the hooligan behaviour, saying: "No ANC member could have behaved like this this afternoon." He said he and other senior ANC members had attended the meeting as monitors, "simply to listen as is normal in any disputation debate". The "apartheid regime" was the ANC's enemy, not the DP, he said.

Freedom of expression and association were fundamental rights in an election and the emerging democracy which the ANC was trying to build in the country, he said.

ANC Regional Chairman Tony Yengeni said the ANC could not deny anybody the right to speak and organise. "Our membership was definitely not involved as far as our reports go."

Graffiti painted on the tarmac at one of the gates to the Uluntu complex declared: "We shall never forget cross-border raids supported by the PFP [Progressive Federal Party]/DP. Our killers are now asking for our votes. What an irony."

DP Blames ANC Members

MB1201061593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] has expressed concern at the disruption of a meeting in Gugulethu near Cape Town last night. This is the second time in a month that a DP meeting in a black town has ended in chaos.

The DP said in a news conference that members of the ANC [African National Congress], who had introduced themselves before the meeting, were responsible, and that members of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] were also present.

The regional chairman of the DP and Member of Parliament for Pinelands, Mr. Jasper Walsh, said moderate ANC leaders had been unable to stop the disruption. He said the democratic process was under threat, unless the parties involved could agree on how to conduct political activity. council."

APLA's Phama on 'Mission To Liberate the Masses'

MB1201102893 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
12 Jan 93 p 7

['Face to Face' interview with Sabelo Victor Phama, chief commander of the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army, by political reporter Themba Molefe: "A mission to liberate the masses"; place and date not given]

[Text] [Molefe] As PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] secretary for defence, a political position which you hold, explain APLA's activities, plans and programme in the wake of the King William's Town killings of whites.

[Phama] Firstly, let me correct you. We do not regard our struggle in black or white terms.

APLA is continuing with armed struggle and the organisation of the Azanian masses as the PAC decided in 1961.

In other words, the strategic objectives of national liberation and self-determination have not been realised and so APLA is still having a mission to liberate Azania as we say the situation there is settler colonialism and we haven't shifted from that position.

Secondly, we know that our people are hardest hit at the moment. We are the last bastion of colonialism in the continent of Africa. So we have a very, very important mission of liberating Azania.

[Molefe] A view is gaining ground that APLA [Azanian Peoples Liberation Army] is undermining the leadership of the PAC; it is a rampant loose cannon—the tail wagging the dog, defying its political leadership.

[Phama] I am the military spokesman of the PAC and it is unfair for the liberal Press to say APLA is defiant, a loose cannon and anti-white terrorist group. There are clear lines of communication between APLA cadres and the PAC leadership. Importantly, the PAC is a political arm of the oppressed people whose leadership decided in a series of congresses after the banning of the organisation (in April 1960) that armed struggle must obtain and it formed an organ called APLA.

[Molefe] Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha has accused APLA of being a "criminal hit squad". Is it perhaps because the PAC refused to acknowledge collaboration with APLA and thus "disowning" it?

[Phama] At no time did the PAC tell APLA to do this or that. The only time the PAC leadership did that was to say the programme of liberation should continue.

[Molefe] Was APLA responsible for the King William's Town golf club attack in which five whites were killed on December 8? If so, why did it choose that specific target?

[Phama] Yes. APLA forces were in pursuit of enemy agents that were in the party in King William's Town. Secondly, that was not a wine-tasting party. There were lots of elements that attracted APLA there.

There were security forces who were equally responsible for repression and the monitoring of violent activities in that region. It is a fact that ex-servicemen and Selous Scouts in former Rhodesia were at that party, perhaps even celebrating successes over APLA and the liberation movement in general.

Once again, the co-called civilian element in South Africa has a very thin line because all of them are armed with weapons of mass destruction. It would be understandable if a person is armed with weapons to protect himself but not with offensive equipment which is supplied through licenses provided by the racist regime.

We are not dealing with a purely civilian social force but a para-militarised civilian force—a militarised society.

[Molefe] Is there any explanation as to APLA's timing? Why do you intensify your offensive when the PAC is talking to the Government? For instance, the timing of APLA's attacks in the Eastern Cape is seen as a deliberate act to undermine the PAC leadership.

[Phama] No, there is no plan to make the attacks coincide with the talks. APLA is continuing with its programme, really, and the King William's Town issue is being blown out of proportion.

We have no plans to sabotage those talks. Our intention is the liberation of Azania. Not talks about talks because these achieve nothing.

[Molefe] Are you working in collaboration with the PAC leadership?

[Phama] That's one part I wouldn't want to talk about because PAC operations are above-board party political activities while APLA's are underground operations. We haven't surfaced or reached a stage where we can announce our plans.

[Molefe] Is APLA now focusing on "soft targets"—white women, children, black policemen...? How do you explain target?

[Phama] Targets to APLA are security forces who are the pillars of the political arm of the minority regime.

Secondly, all the instruments of power, including its economic base are targets. Thirdly, all the auxiliary forces that are supporting the regime, like Koevoet [crowbar; South West Africa counterinsurgency unit] which is an extension of the South African Defence Force.

However, I have a problem with the term 'soft target' because even children are taught in school to shoot and that there is a need to be armed in South Africa. In other words, immediately you teach a person to handle a firearm the issue of being a civilian is subject to debate.

For instance, in the countryside we have farmers who organise themselves into commando units, a machinery of repression. The rightwing element, AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and Conservative Party, have made their own para-military arrangements because they have lost confidence in the South African Police.

And the target of that particular service is our people who are already suppressed and are with no protection. South Africa is highly militarised and most whites are trained to shoot and they belong to the citizen force. They can be called to take up arms at any time.

Interestingly, it is said APLA targeted a child of 14 or 15 years in Ficksburg. I asked whether that child was the target or caught in the crossfire or was she armed herself because we are told that they are taught shooting at that level.

So, there is a need for thorough investigation relating to every civilian case. But APLA continues with its main targets, the pillars of the racist regime and its support structures.

[Molefe] Are you saying all targets are the same to APLA, that there is no 'soft target'?

[Phama] No, I am saying that in the South African context the issue of soft or hard targets is a controversial one. We look at particular targets, the askaris [former African National Congress members now working for the police] for instance, Koevoet, Battalion 32 and forces bent on destroying the masses. It is *aluta continua* [Portuguese for the struggle continues].

Also, there is no difference between a black and a white policeman as they perform the same duties and carry out the same instructions, especially against the liberation movements in general.

[Molefe] A special committee of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry in Port Elizabeth is presently investigating APLA's activities. What is your response?

[Phama] The Goldstone Commission was appointed by De Klerk in terms of the National Peace Accord which we do not recognise.

[Molefe] Where are APLA bases?

[Phama] APLA is in Azania and Africa. I will not explain that but the main force of APLA is not outside Azania.

Definitely, APLA cadres are inside the country. You see, when you are engaged in guerrilla warfare you do not need bases because we are engaged in a people's war.

[Molefe] What do you say to the claims that you have bases in Transkei and your cadres are being trained there.

[Phama] Let me clear this: we do not have bases in Transkei or any region in Azania.

CP Leader Reaffirms Stand on Negotiations

MB1101165093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1553
GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] Pretoria Jan 11 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] does not have to decide if it wants to become involved in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] talks because the forum is "dead", CP leader Andries Treurnicht said on Monday [11 January]. Calling reports about the CP's possible participation in a third Codesa "misleading", Dr Treurnicht said certain demands and principles had to be acknowledged for the CP to decide in which negotiation forums it would participate.

Dr Treurnicht was reacting to suggestions that the CP might become involved in multiparty negotiations, sparked by the decision of the Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag]—of which the CP is a member—on Saturday to participate in a "multiparty planning conference" to prepare for eventual full-scale negotiations.

Dr Treurnicht said the CP had consistently issued certain demands for negotiations. They are that:

- Self-determination for all "volke" (nations) and states who chose so, be non-negotiable;
- The CP rejected an interim government and a constituent assembly which could also be a parliament—as agreed to by the government and the African National Congress [ANC];
- The CP did not recognise the decisions that had already been taken by Codesa and rejected the principle of a unitary state;
- The CP insisted the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] should be disbanded; and
- The authority in a future dispensation should not be vested in a central government but in the governments of peoples and states. In addition, all "peoples" should decide on the devolution of power.

"Depending on the recognition of these principles, the CP would decide in which negotiation forums it will participate," Dr Treurnicht said.

AZAPO, IFP Reach Accord for Peace in Bekkersdal

*MB1101195293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1933
GMT 11 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 11 SAPA—Leaders of the feuding Azanian Peoples Organisation [AZAPO] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Monday [11 January] laid the groundwork for the restoration of peace in violence-torn Bekkersdal near Randfontein on the far West Rand. In their third round of talks aimed at ending hostilities, the two sides agreed to stage a joint peace rally, expose the alleged involvement of a third party in the conflict, and allow their members free access to public transport, schools and other facilities. They also agreed on the formation of a joint monitoring committee, and the establishment of an inter-organisational forum to nurture political tolerance through debate and discussion.

The two sides, who were involved in vicious clashes during the past few weeks, said they had reservations about police activities, but they gave no details. "Both parties will hold report-back meetings which will culminate in a peace rally," a joint statement said.

They last met in the offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Johannesburg on Friday and committed themselves to ending the fighting over political supremacy in Bekkersdal. Police warned last week they would impose emergency regulations in the area if political leaders failed to restrain their respective combatants.

In other resolutions, AZAPO and Inkatha said they would expose and discipline "criminal elements" fanning the conflict. They would also visit areas in the township where their members co-existed and encourage interaction.

BWB Head Supports Strydom as Wit Wolwe Leader

*MB0901082593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2108
GMT 8 Jan 93*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 8 SAPA—The white supremecist Boere Weerstand Beweging [Boer Resistance Movement] (BWB) on Friday endorsed the Wit Wolwe's [White Wolves, WW] move to oust members of the fundamentalist right-wing Church of the Creator (COC).

Wit Wolwe leader Barend Strydom's leadership of the Wit Wolwe was also supported by "commander general" Andrew Ford, leader of the BWB.

"The BWB acknowledges only one Wit Wolwe leader and that is Mr Barend Strydom," Mr Ford said.

This follows the suspension of WW member "Boerstaat" Bosman, earlier this week because of his links with the COC—which views the holy trinity and the Christian faith as "Jewish fables and fraudulent lies".

A defiant Mr Bosman said he would refuse to go and questioned Mr Strydom's leadership of the WW, saying he had appointed himself as WW leader and was not chosen by the organisation's council.

Mr Bosman added that he had the support of the WW "chief of staff" who had the "real say" in the organisation.

In his statement, Mr Ford rejected Mr Bosman's statement that his religion had nothing to do with the "Boerevolk's [Boer people's] struggle" as, he said, the "Boere" were fighting a "holy war to prevent communists from destroying the Christian civilisation".

"Mr Bosman's view is the same as that of (African National Congress President) Nelson Mandela and (SA Communist Party official) Joe Slovo. They are also not religious, in other word they are communists."

The BWB would not only destroy communists but also all non-believers and blasphemists, he warned.

The BWB fully supported Mr Strydom in his struggle for freedom, Mr Ford said.

Two Natal Districts Declared Unrest Areas

*MB0801175593 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio
Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 8 Jan 93*

[Text] Two districts in Natal have been declared unrest areas. The police said that because of the continuing violence at Wembezi and Bruntville it had been decided to declare the Estcourt-Winterton and Mooi River magisterial districts unrest areas as of today.

The police have already deployed reinforcements in the areas and patrols will be stepped up to bring the situation under control. A curfew will be enforced between 9 pm [1900 GMT] and 4 am [0200 GMT]. Earlier, the police urged residents of the Bruntville Hostel to exercise maximum restraint and tolerance when they return from their holidays this weekend. The hostel, the target of a number of attacks recently, was damaged in a fire earlier this week. In spite of a strong police presence an electrician, who helped with the first phase of a 250,000 rand project to renovate the hostel, was injured in the leg this morning.

The Goldstone Commission's mediator in Mooi River-Bruntville, Mr. Nico Coetzer, was to have met with the ANC [African National Congress] in the area today.

'Cozy Compromise' Between ANC, NP Foreseen

*MB1001172693 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in
English 10 Jan 93 p 16*

[Opinion] page editorial: "The brutal truth"

[Text] Winnie Mandela's extraordinary accusation this week that the ANC [African National Congress] leadership is seeking a short cut to Parliament for an elite few may be dismissed by Mr Nelson Mandela, but it has clearly touched a raw nerve.

This newspaper holds Mrs Mandela and her ideas in no particular esteem, but her words should be heeded, not least by the ANC.

For, despite vehement denials, there is a strong public presumption that the ANC will indeed strike a deal with the National Party [NP] for the division of power and spoils: a cosy compromise which shuts out other political parties and shunts onto the sidelines its young, unemployed, illiterate and powerless supporters—who constitute, by the way, precisely the people for whose support Mrs Mandela is now bidding.

Such a deal might well serve the short-term interests of the ANC and National Party leaderships, but the replacement of one unrepresentative minority with another, perhaps even a more incompetent one, hardly takes us any further in the real business of reform which is primarily about building democracy and improving the living standards of all citizens.

Yet, remarkably, there appears only lip-service within the ANC to the central task of marshalling coherent support on the ground and re-instilling discipline and accountability within its own ranks.

The ANC's 81st anniversary statement released this week, for example, is redolent with the glib phraseology of struggle rhetoric but says considerably less about how the movement, which still refuses to become a political party, intends to boost its support, educate its followers in democratic traditions and involve them in welding the ANC into a disciplined and responsive organisation.

ANC members in the Eastern Cape embark on the grossest form of intimidation against an independent newspaper's right to express its views: the leadership falls about in disarray when responding; Western Cape ANC supporters disrupt public meetings held by the liberal Democratic Party; a grudging apology follows; again, ANC allies in the South African Democratic Teachers Union wreck the career prospects of pupils by "chalk-downs" and skiving off; ANC bosses in Shell House wring hands and resort to platitudes about the iniquities of apartheid.

It is no way to win friends or convince foes about one's capacity to democratically run one of the most complex and fractious industrial societies on the continent. The ANC can no longer rely on its past victim status to garner support: the brutal truth is that for most South Africans victim-hood is a badge of weakness, not virtue. It is the capacity to deliver a constituency schooled in democratic values and civic responsibility that now counts.

The ANC owes it, not only to itself but to the country, not to let its followers fall into the hands of Winnie's radicals.

Poll Measures Support for Interim Government

MB1101115093 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
7 Jan 93 p 2

[Report by Liesl Louw: "Whites, Coloreds Against Interim Government"]

[Text] The majority of whites and coloreds in South Africa are against the installation of an interim government. Yet there is tremendous support for negotiations—the process aimed at an interim government, says Council for Humanities Research Chief Lawrence Schlemmer.

An opinion poll by Professor Schlemmer indicates that 43 percent of blacks, 17 percent of the coloreds and only 4 percent of the whites questioned support an interim government, according to the latest publication of INFORMATION UPDATE, mouthpiece of the Council for Humanities Research.

Among the supporters of the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and Azanian People's Organization who were approached, respectively 51 percent, 44 percent and 89 percent indicated they were in favor of an interim government.

Ambassador Says Clinton 'Committed to Democracy'

MB1101102593 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900
GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] South Africa's ambassador in the United States says South Africans shouldn't see the approaching democratic administration as hostile.

Harry Schwartz says President-elect Bill Clinton is committed to democracy, to human rights and to a market economy. He says Clinton is also concerned about other matters as well, such as job creation, education and health care. He says these are the very matters which are the concerns and needs of the new South Africa.

ROC Foreign Minister Arrives in Johannesburg

OW0901151393 Taipei CNA in English 1452 GMT
9 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan. 9 (CNA)—Republic of China [ROC] Foreign Minister Chien Fu arrived in South Africa Saturday to preside over a conference of ROC chiefs of mission in Africa in Pretoria Sunday and Monday.

Upon arrival in Johannesburg, Chien said that in addition to chairing the conference, he will also call on South African President F.W. de Klerk and other leaders, including African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who greeted Chien at the airport, said the ROC and South Africa have very close relations that go back many, many years.

Botha said "Every time we (Botha and Chien) meet, we discover there is still room for expanding our already very, very good relations."

Chien is scheduled to leave for home next Friday.

Preferential Trade Status With EC Viewed

MB1201112993 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
12 Jan 93 p 1-2

[Report by Tim Cohen: EC urged to give South Africa trade concessions"]

[Text] Pretoria—Influential European think-tanks have proposed that SA be given preferential access to EC markets, and suggested that negotiations on future trade relations with the EC begin urgently.

Two new studies say SA [South Africa] could look forward to trade concessions with the EC and hint it might seek and gain full membership of the Lome convention, an agreement allowing a host of poor countries preferential access to European markets.

The two studies, produced for the EC by the London-based Institute of Development Studies and the overseas Development Institute, show that although existing member countries might oppose full Lome membership for SA, such membership might in fact assist those countries' trade with the EC.

Full membership of Lome would allow SA fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, fish products, clothing and leather goods, among other products, to enter EC markets with substantially reduced tariffs.

One of the studies says only half of SA's top 10 exports to the EC currently are subject to most favoured nation tariffs. Less than a fifth of SA's current exports would benefit substantially from preferential tariffs, suggesting the impact on the EC would be less than initially thought.

This study, entitled EC Trade Preferences and a Post-Apartheid SA, points out that in spite of the small number of products that might benefit, reduced tariffs could result in large benefits to certain market segments. For example, SA exports of cut flowers to the EC are subject to a 20 percent tariff, while those from Colombia enter duty-free. Grapes are subject to an 18 percent duty, while the rate for Turkish grapes is zero.

The sectors that might benefit would include several labour-intensive fields, thus easing SA's unemployment problem.

The study hints that SA should seek full membership of Lome, and indicates the ANC [African National Congress], as a likely future government, should start negotiating this now.

The study considers four possible scenarios for European trade status for SA. These range from the Lome convention system, which covers developing countries with a wide range of incomes, to the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), enjoyed by the Mediterranean states. In between is Super GSP, which currently applies to four countries in northern South America.

Bilateral association agreements are also in force.

The study suggests any SA trade deal with the EC should be negotiated quickly which would rule out a bilateral association agreement.

The second study (Trading with SA: Policy Options for the EC) rejects associates membership of Lome for the same reason—no such status exists and would therefore have to be negotiated.

GSP status could be quick to arrange because it would entail a small degree of preference and because it is normally presented on a non-negotiable basis by the EC.

But an SA requirement would be that preferential tariffs should be as extensive as possible and cover the bulk of SA's most important existing and potential exports.

These criteria are better satisfied by Lome than by Super GSP, the study says. There is also no reason to believe it would be more difficult to negotiate entry to Lome than participation in Super GSP.

Lome also has another substantial advantage. The convention has provisions for "regional cumulation", which encourage countries in a particular region to collaborate in producing goods for eventual export to the EC.

All trade preference schemes incorporate rules of origin, and one of the criticisms levelled at EC schemes is that these rules are unduly onerous.

However, the Lome convention's origin rules allow two or more members to produce different parts of a product. This would allow, for example, an SA company supplying textiles to a Zimbabwean clothing company to satisfy the rules.

The study suggests that the potential loss that existing members of Lome might suffer as a result of SA membership, might be counterbalanced by this facility.

The only legal, rather than political, basis on which SA could be denied membership of Lome is the article which states that requests for access to the convention should be limited to states whose "economic structure and production are comparable with those of the ACP (African, Caribbean, Pacific) states".

A decision on this would be taken by the EC-ACP council of ministers, on application by SA.

Angola**Savimbi Reportedly Flees to Zaire, Meets Mobutu***MB1201062093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Jan 93*

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, is in the Republic of Zaire, having fled Angola, following clashes staged by his troops against the National Police and the army. Reliable sources say that Savimbi left Angola escorted by South African officials and went to Kinshasa to meet Zairian President Mobutu and Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny with the aim of plotting a mercenary invasion of Angola. Savimbi left Angola in a South African aircraft.

Fighting Continues; New Attacks Anticipated*MB1101202693 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Jan 93*

[Text] The military situation in central and southern Angola is still serious. Intense clashes continue in the city of Huambo and on the outskirts of the city of Cuito. Today, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] sabotaged the Angolan People's Television [TPA] antennae in Cuito and Chinguar in Bie Province, depriving the people of the television signal.

Hotbeds of resistance by UNITA soldiers against government forces continue in the city of Huambo. Lieutenant Colonel Chitakulo, acting Huambo provincial governor, could not be contacted today. Earlier, he had told TPA by telephone that the operation was still favorable to the government forces. This version was confirmed yesterday by a communique from the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces. Also yesterday, Huambo residents told TPA by telephone that UNITA is killing civilians, including its militants, in order to blame it on the government.

This morning, UNITA troops resumed the shelling of the city of Luena, the capital of Moxico, in eastern Angola, using 81- and 120- mm mortars. More than 30 projectiles were fired from different directions in Luena. During their withdrawal from Luena, last evening, UNITA soldiers fired on UN Angola Verification Mission installations.

At the present moment, the cities of Luena, Cuito, Saurimo, and Huambo are under the full control of government forces. Military sources have reported major movements and concentrations of UNITA forces and military equipment with the objective of mounting new attacks on the cities under the government control.

It will be recalled that as a result of clashes in Cuito, more than 20 UNITA officers, including senior officers, were taken prisoner; while more than 100 UNITA soldiers were killed and a quantity of war materiel captured.

General Staff Communique*MB1101210093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Jan 93*

["Communique" issued by the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces in Luanda on 11 January]

[Text] The General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces would like to inform the national and international communities that, after three days of violent clashes in Huambo Province, government forces continue to control the city of Huambo.

Since the first hours of today, forces belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], reinforced with troops coming from Lubango in Huila Province, Benguela and Lobito in Benguela Province, Cuito and Cambandua in Bie Province, and other confinement areas, carried out counterattacks against Benfica, Sao Joao, and Cacilhas wards, but were quickly repulsed by government forces. Meanwhile, government forces continue firm in their positions, defending the city and civilians.

Contrary to reports by UNITA's radio, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Jonas Savimbi, accompanied by a group of his collaborators, has fled Huambo for an unknown destination.

Today, UNITA troops stationed in Menongue, Cuando Cubango Province, withdrew from the city and the situation is expected to deteriorate there.

During their withdrawal from the city of Ndalatando in Cuanza Norte, UNITA forces blew up the main buildings in the city.

[Issued] General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, in Luanda on 11 January 1993.

FAPLA Communique*MB1201074193 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 12 Jan 93*

["Communique" issued by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola General Staff in Huambo on 11 January]

[Text] Clashes are continuing in Huambo city, and the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] are using artillery, tanks, and aircraft extensively. The center of the city has been the target of intense bombing from MiG-23's, SU-22's, and SU-25's, in a desperate attempt to support FAPLA ground forces. Our forces control a large part of the city, all the outlying areas, and the whole of Huambo Province. During the clashes in the city 13 tanks were destroyed. The enemy forces have already suffered several hundred casualties. Clashes are continuing, and the number of casualties is still increasing, as well as the capture of soldiers and

high-ranking officers. In the city of Bie the situation remains as announced in our previous communique.

Our fatherland first, to win or die.

[Issued] Huambo, 11 January 1993.

[Signed] Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, Chief of Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola General Staff, and Army General.

Shelling of Cuito Continues

MB1201085993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops have been shelling Bie Province's Cuito city from outlying areas, but the situation is under the control of government forces. UNITA managed to infiltrate commandos into Cuito city, and at dawn yesterday 14 soldiers from Jonas Savimbi's organization were killed, following an attack on the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, Command in Bie. Cuito city does not have electricity and water supplies and faces food shortages as a result of looting from all shops and warehouses. The central hospital is not operating, and most of the patients and injured people are dying from lack of medical attention.

In Luena, UNITA withdrew from the city but is assembling its soldiers with an assortment of war materiel for a fresh attack on the city. Yesterday morning UNITA troops tried to infiltrate a group of commandos into Luena. Following a prompt response from the police and civilian defense, two Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers were killed, and others, including high-ranking officials were, detained.

Foreign Stands on Conflict Cited

MB1101161893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] Observers of the Angolan peace process have condemned the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] for its warmongering actions. The United States has hardened its stand toward the Black Cockerel movement. The United States says it will not be UNITA's accomplice in its actions, inasmuch as it is in favor of the establishment of democracy in Angola after last September's elections.

Joseph Schreiber, spokesman of the U.S. Liaison Office in Angola, said following the holding of elections, there is no reason to continue hostilities throughout Angolan territory. He said: We accepted that the government won the elections, but UNITA responded in an unacceptable manner. We, the United States, have already condemned UNITA troops for their actions. The U.S. official said the United States feels it is paramount that the government and UNITA should immediately end clashes and return to Namibe or any other place to resume talks.

In turn, the Russian Foreign Ministry says UNITA is solely responsible for the present political and military crisis in Angola. By rejecting the results of elections which were internationally recognized, UNITA clearly showed that it is not ready to participate in a normal democratic process, the ministry said.

Likewise, the Portuguese Government shared the same views expressed by the United States and Russia. The Portuguese Government said the present situation is the result of UNITA's failure to unequivocally accept the results of the elections which were internationally recognized as having been free and fair. It said the present situation can only be overcome if the parties resume dialogue and adhere to the fundamental principles of the peace accords. This being the case, the Portuguese Government supports an urgent meeting of the two parties' military chiefs and a resumption of the implementation of the Bicesse Accords.

After calling for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Angola and an urgent resumption of dialogue, Portugal said there is no military solution to the Angolan problem, stressing that a solution can only be found through dialogue between Angolans [words indistinct] will continue to enjoy its support.

Malawi

Aford's Chiume Discusses Blantyre Opposition Rally

MB1101165393 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Interview with Alliance for the Restoration of Democracy Publicity Chairman Harry Chiume in Blantyre by Steyn de Preuter in Johannesburg on the "Channel Africa Report" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Politics entered a new era in Malawi at the weekend, as more than 25,000 supporters of multiparty democracy attended an opposition rally in Blantyre. The rally was jointly organized by the United Democratic Front and the Alliance for the Restoration of Democracy [Aford]. Aford Publicity Secretary Harry Chiume:

[Begin recording] [Chiume] For the first time in the history of Malawi we have had a meeting, officially authorized by the government, of the opposition groups, and that is quite a significant step in the history of Malawi, I would say. What happened there is that there was a big turn-out of about 25,000- 30,000. The meeting went so well that it was against everybody's expectations who was against the meeting. They thought there would be noise, there would be violence, there would be disorder, but in fact they were surprised. The crowd was so properly behaved that there was no incident whatsoever, and the message of democracy, the message of multiparty, was passed on to the people.

[De Preuter] Was there a police presence at the event?

[Chieme] Yes, there was a very, very heavy police presence, mostly in plainclothes and a few vehicles were hidden somewhere off the grounds, so that people don't see that there are vehicles for the police around, which I think was okay because if the vehicles were in the open, it would have scared people. So, that they hid the vehicles was quite a good thing that they did.

[De Preuter] Do you have plans to stage more rallies of this kind?

[Chieme] Yes, definitely. In fact, there is another rally coming up on the 16th, which is organized by Aford, again together with UDF [United Democratic Front], and there is a meeting in Lilongwe the week after, and in Mzuzu the week after the meeting in Lilongwe. Already we are organizing rallies in various districts. Yesterday, for example, at Chitipa, there was another rally at which over 6,000 people attended. It was addressed by Aford District Chairman (Musombura). And at Tukombo, that's Aleke Banda's home, Aford had a meeting at which over 5,000 people attended, and the meeting was addressed by Reverend Pat Banda and (Muziba Sishumba), members of the regional executive committee of Aford. So many, many meetings have been planned.

[De Preuter] I believe you have been encountering some difficulties in announcing your meetings to the public. Have you been in touch with the government recently as to gaining access to the national media in Malawi?

[Chieme] Yes we have. The government still insists that we cannot get onto the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation [MBC]. They have said that they have [words indistinct] these meetings and all the information we want to pass on should be announced by MBC, but they are not doing it. You pass on the information, they don't announce it.

[De Preuter] Last Monday your leader, Mr. Chihana, applied for bail while his appeal was still being awaited. Have you heard already from the court as to what the ruling is on the bail application?

[Chieme] No, not yet. Up to now we have been waiting. We were given the impression that the judge would not delay it at all, and our expectation at that time was that maybe we would have heard last week. But up to now we haven't heard. We still expect that we should be hearing this next few days. [end recording]

Lesoma, MDU Merge To Form United Front

MB1101185693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1830 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] Lusaka Jan 11 SAPA—Two exiled Malawian opposition parties, the Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma) and the Malawi Democratic Union (MDU), have dissolved to form the United Front for Multiparty Democracy (UFMD). At a one-day extraordinary congress at Lusaka in Zambia on Sunday [10 January], the

UFMD elected ex-MDU President Dr Harry Bwanausi as its chairman and former Lesoma Chairman Grey Kamuyambeni and UFMD Interim Chairman George Kanyanya as vice-chairmen.

Dr Bwanausi described the merger of the two parties as a landmark in the history of Malawian opposition politics, saying it should be seen as a chance for Malawians to bury their differences for the common cause. He added: "It is a breakthrough in the quest for unity, a rare phenomenon among opposition groups anywhere. I am appealing to the newly elected leaders to foster unity among and between themselves".

The UFMD reiterated demands that President Hastings Kamuzu Banda should postpone the referendum date from March 15 to June 15, 1993. Its interim executive had repeatedly called on Malawians to vote en masse against one-party rule. Mr Kamuyambeni stressed: "Malawians, this is the only and last chance to show the world our opposition and hatred of the repressive regime of Dr Banda".

The UFMD also demanded the unconditional and immediate return of all Malawian exiles and a general amnesty which should cover all political prisoners. All internal pressure groups were urged to unite and work together in solidarity in order to remove Dr Banda from power.

Banda Appoints National Referendum Commission Members

MB1201113693 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, has appointed members of the National Referendum Commission. Announcing this today, the Office of the President and Cabinet says names of the appointed persons are as follows:

Chairman, Dr. (Brown Chimanga), other members are: Chief Justice Richard Banda, Reverend Dr. Silas Nyerenda, Mr. Nyemba Mbekeani, (Inkosi Yamakosi Mberwa), Reverend (Simeon Chigalu), Mr. (E. Mwenfungo), Reverend (Fr. J. B. Sempha), Mr. (D.C. Mawindo), Chief (Jatulu), Reverend (Fr. Joseph Ngaidi), and the secretary is Mr. McDonald Banda, who is secretary for the president and Cabinet. The announcement says the appointments are in effect from today.

Mozambique

UN's Jonah Says UN To Ensure Peace Accord

MB0901181293 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 93

[Text] A senior United Nations official, Mr. James Jonah, says that the UN is determined to prevent the development of a situation in Mozambique similar to that in Angola. Mr. Jonah, who is on a four-day visit to

Mozambique, told newsmen in Maputo that the UN was determined to ensure the prompt and smooth implementation of the peace accord signed between the Mozambican Government and the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement in Rome in October last year. He said the UN was pleased that the peace process in Mozambique was proceeding as smoothly as it was. Mr. Jonah is scheduled to hold talks with President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo officials.

Meets With Chissano

MB0901200793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 9 Jan 93

[Excerpt] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano today held a three-hour meeting with James Jonah, UN assistant secretary general for political affairs. The meeting took place at Bilene in Gaza and centered essentially on the implementation of the Mozambican Peace Accord.

The president of the Republic told the UN assistant secretary general that in general the Mozambican Government is satisfied with the development of the process of implementing peace in the country, because we were able to quickly obtain elementary peace. The president of the Republic also told the senior UN official that the government thinks that the earlier the requirements of the General Peace Accord are implemented, the fewer problems the country will face. President Chissano said: We are ready for reconciliation and we must use this opportunity to accelerate the pacification of the country.

The UN assistant secretary general, who was accompanied by the interim representative of the UN secretary general, said the meeting with President Joaquim Chissano accorded him an opportunity to obtain clarification on various aspects of peace implementation in the country. [passage omitted]

Leaves for Meeting With Dhlakama

MB1201091593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] James Jonah, UN assistant secretary general for political affairs, has just left for Maringue, where he is to meet Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. Jonah and Dhlakama will assess the Mozambican peace process. In Maputo, James Jonah held talks with President Joaquim Chissano, Renamo Secretary General Vicente Ululu, as well as some ambassadors accredited to Maputo.

Renamo To Open Maputo National Headquarters

MB0801201493 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement in Mozambique intends to inaugurate its national headquarters in the capital, Maputo, on Friday [15 January] next week, according to the organization's

secretary general, Vicente Ululu, quoted in today's issue of Maputo daily paper NOTICIAS. Mr. Ululu told the newspaper that his audience with President Joaquim Chissano last Tuesday [5 January] was very positive. Among the subjects they discussed were the inauguration of the Renamo headquarters, housing, and security for Renamo members in Maputo. The Renamo secretary general said President Chissano had told him to feel at ease in Maputo, (?working) as any other Mozambican citizen. He said the President had assured him that the government was doing its best to solve the problem of accommodation for those Renamo members who are working on the various commissions established [word indistinct] the late October's peace accord.

Government Outlines 1993 Economic Measures

MB1101194493 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jan 93 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In View of Scarce Financial Resources, State Will Have To Define Its Priorities"]

[Excerpts] A government document sent to our newspaper says the state will have to define priorities in its 1993 General Budget in view of scarce financial resources, even though all those tasks are important and urgent.

The document states that it is difficult to decide what should be given priority when it comes to choosing between financing the renovation of hospitals, schools, social security, and judicial institutions, and infrastructure like roads and bridges.

The document also announces a number of policy measures to be implemented not only to guarantee the levels of planned revenues, but also to ensure restraint on planned expenditures, reconciling the budget with the expected deficit.

The measures include the intensification of tax auditing and control operations, the compulsory collection of taxes owed by tax evaders, the revision of exceptional measures granted to some enterprises which have the right to operate warehouses under tax benefits, the elimination of tax systems applicable to some businessmen to the detriment of general rules and revenue and financial control regulations, as well as the ban on the hasty [antecipada] export of goods as this constitutes some of the factors for tax evasion and fraud.

The measures include the ban on the utilization of endowments to transfer assets and payment of salaries to workers not on approved payrolls. They also include the general implementation of tender regulations for the acquisition of goods for the State; restriction on the recruitment of unqualified personnel for the state apparatus, giving priority to the recruitment of medium- and higher-level technicians whenever the respective budgets can accommodate additional expenses; the demand for the holding of tests for career path promotions; and the reinstatement of the Administrative Tribunal in order to

observe the law in the administrative actions taken by the various agencies of the state apparatus.

The government document says that as a last resort those measures are aimed at ensuring that the levels of planned revenues and expenditures fall within the approved limits, thereby ensuring the normal running of State institutions and improving budget discipline.

According to the same document, despite the strict measures applied in the implementation of the 1992 budget, there were several factors beyond the government's control which negatively affected the final results. The drought and the delay in getting external funds to finance imports are among the important factors. As a result, economic activity was greatly affected and it is expected that the gross domestic product may drop by 1.4 percent this year. [passage omitted]

In brief, the document we are quoting from says that the readjustments introduced in this year's budget changed revenues from 405 to 641 million contos; current expenditures from 515 to 801 million contos; and investment from 630 to 710 million contos.

Such investments reflect the need to adjust the planned amount to the evolution of the exchange and inflation rates that have, meanwhile, been recorded.

The document says that the 1994 [date as published] public investments program will give priority to small projects which may assist in the resettlement of the rural population and the normalization of rural life. Thus the priority areas for public investment in 1993 include the supply of drinking water, primary health care, nutritional programs, upgrading of local agencies, services for assisting production, priority to rural extension programs, research, production of seeds, the supply of materials and implements, and the management of land and water resources.

Priority will also be given to the renovation of roads and bridges, basic environmental requirements, education and manpower training, and storage systems, as well as the creation of infrastructure for the establishment of markets.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Returns From Visit to London, Italy

MB1201113593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0918 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Harare Jan 12 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe arrived home on Tuesday [12 January] morning after a nine-day visit to London and Italy, ZIANA national news agency reports.

In London Mr. Mugabe met the director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, Howard Davies, who hinted that British companies could start trickling into Zimbabwe to invest. This followed good rains and an

assurance from Mr. Mugabe that investors would find an atmosphere conducive to business.

Mr. Mugabe also met the British minister for overseas development, Lynda Chalker, who was in Zimbabwe last September to assess how the country was coping with its worst drought in history.

The two also discussed the transition to peace in Mozambique after a 17-year old civil-war and the turmoil in Angola.

ZIANA said they also talked about the coming referendum in Malawi and exchanged ideas on the outcome of the first multiparty elections in Kenya which were widely criticised as fraud by the opposition.

Mr. Mugabe then went to the Italian port city of Taranto, 555km south of Rome, where he received a peace prize for the role he played in ending the war in Mozambique.

The prize is sponsored by the Holy Cross Cultural Centre of Taranto, a welfare social organisation which receives its support from the local community and is closely linked to the Roman Catholic Church.

During the award presentation it was announced Zimbabwean troops guarding the oil pipeline at Beira and Limpopo would be withdrawn and replaced by Italian forces.

During his three-day visit to Taranto, Mr. Mugabe also held talks with businessmen and industrialists whom he urged to invest in Zimbabwe because the climate was "ripe" for business ventures.

Villagers Said Fleeing Feared RSA Attacks

MB1201065293 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 11 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Villagers in southern Zimbabwe are taking very seriously threats from South Africa [RSA] to mount cross-border commando raids in pursuit of alleged members of the armed wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC]. South Africa has claimed that incursions into South Africa have come from Zimbabwe and Transkei, and now people living in the southern Matabeleland district of Gwanda, which borders South Africa, are worried that their area might be a target. Thabo Kunene has been down to Gwanda and sent this report:

[Being Kunene recording] During my visit to some of the villages, villagers said they were living in fear of being killed by South African soldiers who used to cross into Zimbabwe two years ago to harass them. Some of the villagers told me they were moving their families to safer areas which are far from the border with South Africa in case the South Africans carried out their threats. There were reports that the number of South African soldiers who usually patrol their side of the border had increased but there was no official confirmation by Pretoria. Two

years ago, South African soldiers used to cross into the Matabeleland villages to track down suspected ANC [African National Congress] guerrillas who were said to have been based in the province.

South Africa has accused Zimbabwe Government of providing training basis to members of the Azania People's Liberation Army, APLA, the armed wing of the radical Pan-Africanist Congress. A government statement issued in Pretoria two weeks ago identified the two sites in Zimbabwe which it said were training bases for the PAC members. According to the statement, members of the PAC armed wing are being trained in Bindura in Mashonaland and in Gwanda, a district in southern Matabeleland. The Zimbabwe Government has denied providing military bases to the PAC, although the organization is said to enjoy good relationship with the ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party. There are several South African exiles in Zimbabwe, some of whom are members of the PAC, but the Harare Government says they are just ordinary refugees. [end recording]

Diplomats Link Aid to Human Rights, Reform

MB0801170293 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 24 Dec 92 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Western aid may be linked to human rights record"]

[Text] Future Western aid to Zimbabwe may be linked to human rights record, freedom of expression and the country's commitment to deregulate its controlled economy, some diplomats said in Harare recently.

Although pledges of \$6 billion were made at the Paris Donor consultative meeting early this month to help fund Zimbabwe's economic reform programme during the 1992/93 financial year, diplomats contend that most of it was a reaffirmation of previous pledges.

"Most donor countries did not make fresh pledges at the meeting, they merely reaffirmed their previous promises," said one Western diplomat who did not wish to be named.

He said some donor countries at the meeting had voiced concern about lack of commitment on the part of government to move ahead with parastatal reforms, the reduction of the size of the civil service and a cut in public spending.

There were also murmurs of discontent over moves by government to silence the privately-owned Press and the current policy on foreign investment.

"One of the disturbing things about the government of Zimbabwe is its reluctance to change its policies on foreign investment. It seems that they are suspicious of foreign investors," said one diplomat.

Another said: "There are many fingers in the pie which are slowing things down. By the time some people in

government realise that they are doing more harm than good to the country, the opportunities that they should have grabbed will have passed."

Zimbabwe has lost several millions of dollars worth of investment capital from countries such as Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden and Australia because of its reluctance to enter into bilateral investment pacts.

"There are still ideological inhibitions about investment in Zimbabwe because of the culture of the civil service the country has," said another diplomat.

"(Further), old habits from the Smith regime seem to die hard," he said, adding that there was lack of leadership in the civil service.

Government To Cut Departments, 'Sack Hundreds'

MB0801164193 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 24 Dec 92 p 1

[Unattributed report: "National Affairs Ministry to retrench"]

[Text] The government, facing pressure from international donors and opposition political parties at home to reduce its bloated size, yesterday resolved to disband certain departments in the Ministry of National Affairs, Employment Creation and Co-operatives and to sack hundreds of ruling party stalwarts.

The Commissariat, Youth and Co-operatives departments are among the sections of the ministry facing the axe.

Mr Didymus Mutasa, the Senior Minister of National Affairs, Employment Creation and Co-operatives, yesterday told more than 700 workers gathered at the ZANU(PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] headquarters in Harare that government had opted to retrench some of them in line with the economic reform programme.

He, however, said the retrenchees would be given severance packages ranging from \$1,000 for general hands to more than \$100,000 for deputy secretaries. The ministry employs more than 3,000 people.

"When the president (Mugabe) reshuffled his Cabinet in July this year, the Ministry of Political Affairs and Co-operative Development was abolished and its activities and staff were taken over by the Ministry of National Affairs, Employment Creation and Co-operatives," Mr Mutasa said.

Mr. Mutasa is the former Minister of the defunct Ministry of Political Affairs.

Mr. Mutasa told the meeting that President Mugabe had directed that all former workers of the Ministry of Political Affairs should be retrenched.

He said some of the retrenchees would be given up to February next year to look for alternative employment in the Public Service.

The meeting, which was attended by Mrs. Florence Chitauru, the Deputy Minister of the Public Service, Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare and her permanent Secretary, Mrs Tendai Bare, heard that the retrenchees would also benefit from the Social Dimensions Fund [SDF]. Ms Fay Chung, Minister of State for National Affairs and Employment Creation and Co-operatives and Dr. Langford Chitsike, Permanent Secretary for the ministry were also present.

"All those who are to be retrenched will benefit from the SDF which is a safety net which will cushion against the effects of ESAP [Economic Structural Adjustment Program]. Under the programme, we will pay school and health fees for the dependants of the retrenchees, and there is also a provision for retraining," Mrs Chitauru told the meeting. Officials from the Public Service Commission said the retrenchees who wished to rejoin the service would be selected according to qualifications.

Some of the retrenched workers complained about the severance packages saying they were "not even sufficient to feed a cat for a month".

Under the IMF and World Bank backed economic reform programme, the government is expected to reduce the size of the Cabinet and civil service.

Industrialist Calls Fiscal Policy 'Disaster'

MB0801173193 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 24 Dec 92 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Fiscal policy a disaster, says CZI"]

[Text] The Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) has called for the abolition of the offices of provincial governors and resident ministers, a cut in the size of the cabinet by half and the closure of some parastatals to check government's bloated recurrent expenditure.

Mr Bill Moore, the CZI president, this week said his organisation also wanted to see a total abolition of price controls and primary school fees.

"I think in a country where the average income of an average worker is so low, to expect people to pay for basic education which is also a basic human right is immoral," he said.

Reviewing 1992, the CZI chief said the government's fiscal policy during the year had been an absolute disaster, with both corporate and personal taxes still being some of the highest in the world.

The ceiling for personal tax is currently pegged at 55 percent of monthly income while corporate tax is set at 42.50 percent. Mr Moore said to promote increased investment and to check tax evasion both taxes should be reduced to a maximum of 35 percent.

He said time had also come for the removal of import duty on goods listed on the Open General Import Licence (Ogil) and the reduction of surtax. Import duty was introduced on Ogil goods in order to reduce the outflow of funds from the country and to keep the balance of payments position in check.

Government had reneged on its promise to make payments on duty drawbacks by the end of last month, he said adding that the Department of Customs and Excise was only hoping payments would be made sometime in July next year.

The CZI chief said tight monetary policy tends to hurt the productive sector more because government was taking almost all the funds that were available for recurrent expenditure.

"The reduction in unnecessary government recurrent expenditure, as promised in the economic reform document, has not occurred, making it very difficult for industry to survive," he said.

While Mr Denis Norman, the Minister of Transport and Energy, had made progress in solving the power crisis, Mr Moore said his efforts were being frustrated by political considerations.

"The unfortunate thing is that when Mr Norman was moving towards the final part of the adjustment of the power crisis, politics overtook common sense," he said.

He said the recent hikes in power tariffs were lopsided in favour of domestic consumers rather than industrial users because government wanted to cushion its adverse effects on the "voter".

Mr Moore said restricting the use of electricity to some of the larger users such as the mining, agriculture and the manufacturing industries was viewed by government as a way of solving the problem of power shortage. But this had resulted in the collapse of some companies.

Benin

President Leaves for Medical Checkup in France

AB1101153793 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT 10 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The head of state, Nicephore Soglo, flew to Paris on 10 January. President Soglo is going there to undergo a routine medical checkup. While there, he will also hold talks with the French authorities.

Before his departure, the head of state assessed the deliberations of the general conference on future reforms at the Ministry of Territorial Administration. In the opinion of the head of state, the principle of decentralization is a fundamental element in future reforms in the ministry. [passage omitted]

Burkina Faso

Government Warned About Toxic Waste Dumping

AB1001072093 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale
du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 6 Jan 93

[Text] An attempt to dump toxic waste somewhere in Africa is under way. This revelation is contained in a note which the Burkinabe minister of foreign affairs addressed to his counterpart, the minister of environment. The purpose is to alert the public to the dangers in this regard.

The whole affair started with a note sent by the Nigerian Embassy in Addis Ababa to the OAU secretariat. According to this note, an Australian vessel, the Maria Laura, carrying 18 tons of polychlorinated biphenyl, is trying to dump its toxic waste cargo somewhere.

The ship has already been turned back by the British maritime authorities when they discovered its contents. Earlier, the ship had tried in vain to unload in France.

Informed about the situation, the Nigerian authorities made it a point to alert OAU member states to block the ship from executing its contract because Africa is not a dustbin.

Some industrialized countries, confounded by the problem of pollution, want to convert southern countries into refuse dumps. To achieve this goal, they do not hesitate to propose financial aid in exchange. And yet it is they who claim to champion the cause safeguarding the planet's ecological balance.

The press attache of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, who forwarded this information to us, insists on the need for Africa in general and Burkina Faso in particular to get mobilized to block the dumping of toxic waste in Africa.

True to say, Burkina is a country with no coast line but we need to be extremely vigilant.

Ghana

Official Urges ECOWAS Intervention in Togo

AB1101172993 Paris AFP in French 1527 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Accra, 11 Jan (AFP)—Ghana would like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to intervene in the Togolese crisis—as it did in the case of Liberia—before there is a “total breakdown of law and order” in that country, a high-ranking government source told AFP today. “The situation in Togo shows that it is high time we became concerned about the security problem it poses for our subregion. There is little time left before the only option becomes one of sending troops to help our Togolese neighbor,” he added, regretting that ECOWAS has not put in place a conflict prevention mechanism within its member countries. [passage omitted]

Guinea-Bissau

Senegalese Armed Forces Minister Begins Visit

AB1201131693 Paris AFP in French 1737 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] Bissau, 7 Jan (AFP)—Official sources have disclosed that the Senegalese Armed Forces minister, Mr. Medoune Fall, began a “working visit” to Guinea-Bissau on 7 January to “make contacts” with the Guinea-Bissau authorities. According to the same sources, Mr. Fall was received by his Guinea-Bissau counterpart, Mr. Samba Lamine Mane, with whom he discussed the problem of the violation of Guinea-Bissau's airspace by the Senegalese Air Force.

The governor of Bafata Province, eastern Guinea-Bissau, announced on 6 January that a military plane, “flying over a village 1.5 km from the Senegalese border, had violated the Guinea-Bissau air space.” This is the second incursion. Two people were killed, while several others were injured, and material damage was caused by the first violation of Guinea-Bissau's airspace in mid-December. Although the first violation raised a protest from the Guinea-Bissau Government, the Bafata governor's announcement led to an indirect condemnation by the Bissau authorities.

On 7 January, the Guinea-Bissau Foreign Ministry spokesman said: “There has been no official confirmation of possible air space violation and it is up to the central government to level that kind of accusation.”

Following attacks on Senegalese soldiers and civilians, in which more than 200 people have died since September 1992, Casamance separatists have taken refuge in Guinea-Bissau, a border region. Guinea-Bissau is guaranteeing the peace accord signed in 1991 between Senegal and the separatists of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance.

Ivory Coast**Foreign Minister Shows Support for Ghana, Rawlings***AB1001205493 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 9-10 Jan 93 p 23*

[Article by Noel Yao: "Stability?"]

[Excerpts] Will the Fourth Republic ushered in on 7 January finally lead Ghana into a new era of political and institutional stability?

A state president has just been elected (3 November) and sworn in with pomp and pageantry on 7 January in Accra. A Parliament has been put in place.

The Ghanaian opposition, which took part in the presidential elections, boycotted the 29 December parliamentary elections, alleging rigging in the first voting.

On 7 January, Professor Adu Boahen also boycotted the ceremony at which the president and the vice president were sworn in. Prof. Adu Boahen, leader of the opposition, was similarly conspicuously absent from the maiden parliamentary session convened at the Accra International Center. [passage omitted]

Everywhere else, a post election uneasiness was noticeable.

In his inaugural speech, President Rawlings—who is conscious of this—again expressed his willingness to stretch out a hand of friendship to the opposition. As for Prof. Adu Boahen, he had this remark to make, which carries hope on the condition that the leaders abide by the basic texts: The new Republic should function "in accordance with the spirit and letter" of the Constitution.

As for the international community, it made it a point—by the massive presence of its representatives at the swearing-in ceremony—to demonstrate its support to the man considered as the IMF's "darling boy." [passage omitted]

For its part, the Ivory Coast—as Foreign Minister Amara Essy explained—made it a point to be a part of the celebrations of our brothers of Ghana in respect for the sovereignty of this country, to which we are bound by geography, history, and culture and in that for the free choice of its citizens. The "Ivory Coast did not support anyone as was recklessly alleged," Minister Essy firmly said. He personally congratulated President Rawlings during a reception held at the Castle (residence of the Ghanaian head of state).

Liberia**Monrovia Clashes Intensify After Senegalese Pullout***AB1201112593 London BBC World Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program, hosted by Hilton Fyle]

[Text] Reports from Monrovia say there has been new fighting around the Liberian capital, Monrovia, between Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels and troops belonging to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], the West African force. This is the latest in what appears to be a military hide-and-seek between the two sides since October last year, when NPFL rebels launched an attack to capture Monrovia. Well, John Vambo is there, in the capital, and I asked him last night on the line what the fighting has been like:

[Begin recording] [Vambo] It started heavily on Friday morning [8 January] at about 0300 around the Dupo Road area, in Paynesville, which is the eastern suburb of Monrovia, and it continued throughout Sunday.

[Fyle] Has there been any hand-to-hand fighting, any contact between the two sides?

[Vambo] There has been hand-to-hand fighting, because, at least not too far from the Soul Clinic area, where the fighting has been going on for the past three days, some of the ECOMOG soldiers that I talked to at the front line told me that there has been a pocket of rebels who have been infiltrating their lines. But they have been repelled so far.

[Fyle] Now, why has this new flare-up taken place?

[Vambo] This new attack intensified Friday when the Senegalese contingent that had been in the front line for the past two months was withdrawn and replaced by both Nigerian and Guinean troops.

[Fyle] Have both sides suffered a lot of casualties?

[Vambo] According to some of the ECOMOG soldiers that I talked to, including fleeing civilians, both sides—that is, ECOMOG and NPFL—have suffered heavy casualties. It is difficult to say, though. There has been no official comment from ECOMOG, but over the weekend at least 21 caskets bearing the bodies of ECOMOG soldiers killed in the front lines were lifted by a jumbo jet.

[Fyle] So, what about the civilians? Have they been caught; too many of them caught up in the crossfire and killed?

[Vambo] In Dupo Road, no one could clearly state whether civilians were caught in crossfire, but according to a lady with her baby strapped on her back, she said a

lot of her neighbors fled the area that night, thus breaking the curfew. Because you know, there is a curfew here, in Monrovia, from 1800 to 0800. So, when the fighting started that morning at about 0300 on Friday, they were forced to leave their homes to get out in the street to get to the next ECOMOG checkpoint.

[Fyle] So, what about the UN sanctions? Are they having any effect at all?

[Vambo] Certainly, Hilton, the UN and ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] sanctions are having serious effect on the areas controlled by the NPFL. According to an ECOMOG release issued here a week ago, two ships believed to be carrying arms and ammunition and another one carrying fuel were sunk off the coast of Buchanan.

[Fyle] What about food?

[Vambo] NPFL's radio has been calling on the UN representative in Monrovia to help lift food and medical supplies to the areas controlled by the NPFL, because according to the radio broadcast, there are thousands of people who are starving and suffering from other diseases. [end recording]

Niger

Tuareg Rebels Attack Akokane, Kill Gendarme

AB1101140393 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Excerpts] After the Abbala attack on 9 January, the Tuareg rebels struck again this morning at Akokane. In the attack, the area's deputy commander of the Gendarmerie, Sergeant Abdou Issaka, was killed this morning by two rebels in the local bakery. [passage omitted]

Concerning the Abbala attack, the (?Democratic Association for Development), in a communique issued today, strongly condemned this barbarous act and appealed to our rebel brothers to lay down their arms and give priority to dialogue.

The National Executive Committee of the ANDP [expansion unknown]-Zamalahia, met in an extraordinary session yesterday. [passage omitted]

Concerning the Abbala attack, the ANDP-Zamalahia strongly condemned the massacre of innocent people, hostage taking, and the use of armed struggle as a means of settling conflicts. It also called on the government to take the necessary measures to ensure the security of persons and their property throughout the national territory. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Paper Claims U.S. Embassy Sponsored Rights Movement

AB1101141093 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] To further assert the authenticity of some reports carried by most Nigerian newspapers on activities bordering on the security of Nigeria, THE CONCORDE says the American Embassy in Nigeria has admitted that it funded the activities of the human rights movements under a special fund known as the Democracy and Human Rights Fund. Though the Embassy officials claim that the grant to the human rights movement is in line with what the American Government does in other countries, the paper reports that \$22,000 has been extended to human rights groups in Nigeria to pursue its objectives. Part of the objectives, the Embassy explained, is to have a study focusing attention on police practices that violate Nigerian laws.

Babangida Interviewed on National Assembly's Role

AB1101204193 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 10 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Many Nigerians must have thought that they would have seen the back of their president, General Ibrahim Babangida, by now. The hand over to a civilian government was meant to be at the beginning of this month, but the chaotic and fraudulent nature of last year's presidential primaries forced the military to step in and delay the democratization process until August.

Babangida's critics claim he never really intended to hand power over anyway, and opponents of the military government were further angered by the fact that the elected National Assembly has been barred from legislating on many issues of national importance for the remainder of the transitional period, much to the chagrin of some of its members. Charles Anyagolu spoke to President Babangida in Abuja and asked him what his relations with the National Assembly are like:

[Begin recording] [Babangida] The good thing is that I was very pleased and happy with the leadership of the National Assembly. We have been talking with them, and I made it very clear to them that both they and us have a common objective, and that common objective is the peace and stability of this country. Both of us agree that is the basis upon which we should be able now to interact.

Secondly, I think they do appreciate that there is a military government, which is transitional, and therefore, whatever arrangement we come out with is just going to be for the transition period. So they have come out, and we have talked to them, and I know they are

going to come back with various suggestions that we could use to, sort of, bring balance and modify things for both of us, in the overall interest of the country. So, I am happy with the leadership, and I am happy they are talking, and we will continue to go into dialogue to find solutions to some of these problems

[Anyagolu] What exactly will the role of the Transitional Council be?

[Babangida] Their role will be similar to those roles that are being performed, and functions performed by the erstwhile ministers. So they have two basic things: They will be looking at political, economic, administrative, diplomatic roles and try to do what I will call a fine tuning of what we have been doing over the past seven years. And then [they will] prepare a good ground for the eventual take off of the next executive arm of the government of the Third Republic. So they have a dual role. The other unique thing which we introduced, and which is still part of our effort to further remove the military away from the day-to-day governance of the country: I used to chair the meeting, the Council of Ministers' meeting; this time around, I am not going to do that. The chairman of the Transitional Council is going to sit as the chairman on this occasion, and this is all part of pulling out the military.

[Anyagolu] You named the new chairman of the Transitional Council as head of government. How can you reconcile the fact that you are an executive president and you have essentially appointed a minister?

[Babangida] Well, I think, okay, maybe essentially as prime minister, quote and unquote, but what actually happened, I no longer sit now as the chairman of the National Council of Ministers as currently constituted. I pulled out, so there has to be somebody who will do it and this time, it is the chairman who is going to do it. And what will he be doing? He will sit and chair the activities of the various ministries of the country. These ministries, their parastatals, make up the government, you know, so the chairman should be seen as somebody who presides over the meetings of the National Council of Ministers. And this is....

[Anyagolu, interrupting] Essentially, all power rests with the presidency.

[Babangida] Okay, let me put it this way. We have, within the administrative reform, which we carried out in 1988, spelt out the functions and the powers of the minister, the director general, his spending powers, for example, his powers of discipline. Everything has been spelt out. Those who are now going to [changes thought], and incidentally, we are now going to call them secretaries, and not ministers, this time, but they will have the same powers and functions just like the ministers. So, they will function in accordance with that. Where a minister cannot exercise such power because of the enormity of say, the project for example, then it is the collective decision of the National Transition Council to deliver it to him, and if it has gone beyond them, then

they get to the president and the National Defense and Security Council, and if they initiate any policy that will have to do it with the governance of this country. It is the president and the Defense and National Security Council that will eventually accept and promulgate or change those policies as they are recommended. So, they are more or less answerable to the Defense and National Security Council.

[Anyagolu] And what becomes of the vice president under this new arrangement?

[Babangida] He is the vice president in the Defense and National Security Council. [end recording]

Devices in Ports Check Banned Chemical Imports

AB0801180093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 6 Jan 93

[Text] A network of devices has been installed at the nation's ports to check importation of banned chemicals into the country. It will also prevent hazardous chemicals from getting into the country. The director of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, Dr. (Evans Ayenor), stated this in an interview with a Radio Nigeria correspondent in Lagos.

He said that importers of industrial and agricultural chemicals were now required to apply for permit and certificate to clear their consignments at the ports. Dr. (Ayenor) also stated that warehouses of such importers would be inspected periodically. Dr. (Ayenor) said that it was now mandatory for all countries exporting chemicals to Nigeria to obtain clearance before shipping them to the country.

Sierra Leone

NPRC Releases 3 Dignitaries of Former Regime

AB1101204593 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 1858 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Press release issued by the National Provisional Ruling Council, NPRC, Secretariat in Freetown—date not given]

[Text] In its first review of detainees of the Pademba Road Prisons, the National Provisional Ruling Council has decided to release the following persons from detention, who will be confined to their homes until further notice: Dr. Salia Jusu-Sheriff, Mr. Tommy Taylor Morgan, and Dr. Sheka Kanu [second vice president, minister of finance, and minister of national development and economic planning under ex-President Momoh].

Togo

Koffigoh, Ghana's Tsikata Discuss Democratization

AB0901203593 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230
GMT 9 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Togolese Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh returned to Lome last night from Accra. This follows a three-day official working visit to the Ghanaian capital. During the visit, the Togolese prime minister attended the ceremonies marking the installation of Fourth Republic of Ghana and held discussions with the various foreign political figures, notably President Rawlings. Our correspondent explains the most important stages of this trip:

[Correspondent] Ghana entered into the Fourth Republic based on democratic institutions on 7 January. The democratic institutions were officially installed on this 6 [as heard] January by the Supreme Court in the presence of thousands of Ghanaians from various walks of life as well as in the presence of foreign delegations, including a Togolese delegation, which was led by Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh and included the High Council of the Republic speaker, Philippe Kpodzro. [passage omitted]

During his visit, the prime minister held closed door discussions with President Rawlings at the presidential castle, Osu, in the presence of Ghanaian Defense Minister [title as heard] Kojo Tsikata, the number two man in the Accra regime. The discussions were later extended to several members of the two governments. After the discussions, Transitional Prime Minister Koffigoh, on behalf of the Togolese Government, presented a gift to the Ghanaian head of state.

After the discussions, we asked Ghanaian Defense Minister Kojo Tsikata to tell us about the topics of their discussions as well as Ghana's impression about the democratic process in Togo.

[Begin Tsikata recording in English, fading into French translation] I must say that we have been following with a lot of interest and concern the process of democratization in Togo. Yesterday, I discussed this issue, among others, with the prime minister. But we also discussed matters of mutual interest—matters which we think will lead to cooperation for the mutual benefit of our peoples

on both sides of the border. I must say that as far as democratization is concerned, we wish—we in Ghana wish—that you go through this experience very peacefully because we are very anxious that we have a peaceful transition within the subregion as a whole, not only in Ghana, but also in Togo and [words indistinct] see you in Togo can avoid some of the difficulties which some other countries are unfortunately experiencing in our subregion, such as Liberia and some other countries in Africa. That is what I would like to say very briefly on this particular subject. [end recording] [passage omitted]

COD-II Issues Communique After Eyadema Meeting

AB0801174893 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230
GMT 8 Jan 93

[Communique from the Collective of Democratic Opposition-II in Lome on 7 January]

[Text] Following the desire of the Collective of Democratic Opposition-II [COD-II] to hold discussions at Lome II, the president of the Republic, at his invitation, today received a COD-II delegation led by its chairman, Professor Leopold Gnininvi.

COD-II spelled out to the head of state its demands: the formation of a new government, the setting up of a special peace force, the solemn proclamation of the neutrality of the Army, and the trial of those responsible for holding the High Council of the Republic members hostage on 22-23 October 1992, all in conformity with the conditions set out in its communiques and statements.

In his turn, the president of the Republic deplored the suffering faced by the population owing to this strike, as well as the disastrous economic consequences that will certainly face our country in the short and medium term. He expressed the wish for the lifting of any strike order to reestablish a normal situation that will be more favorable for discussions.

The COD-II understood the head of state's economic analysis but reaffirmed that the strike will only end when lasting and definitive solutions were found to the causes that brought it about. The two parties promised to meet again, but before then they will continue to look for solutions to the crisis.

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